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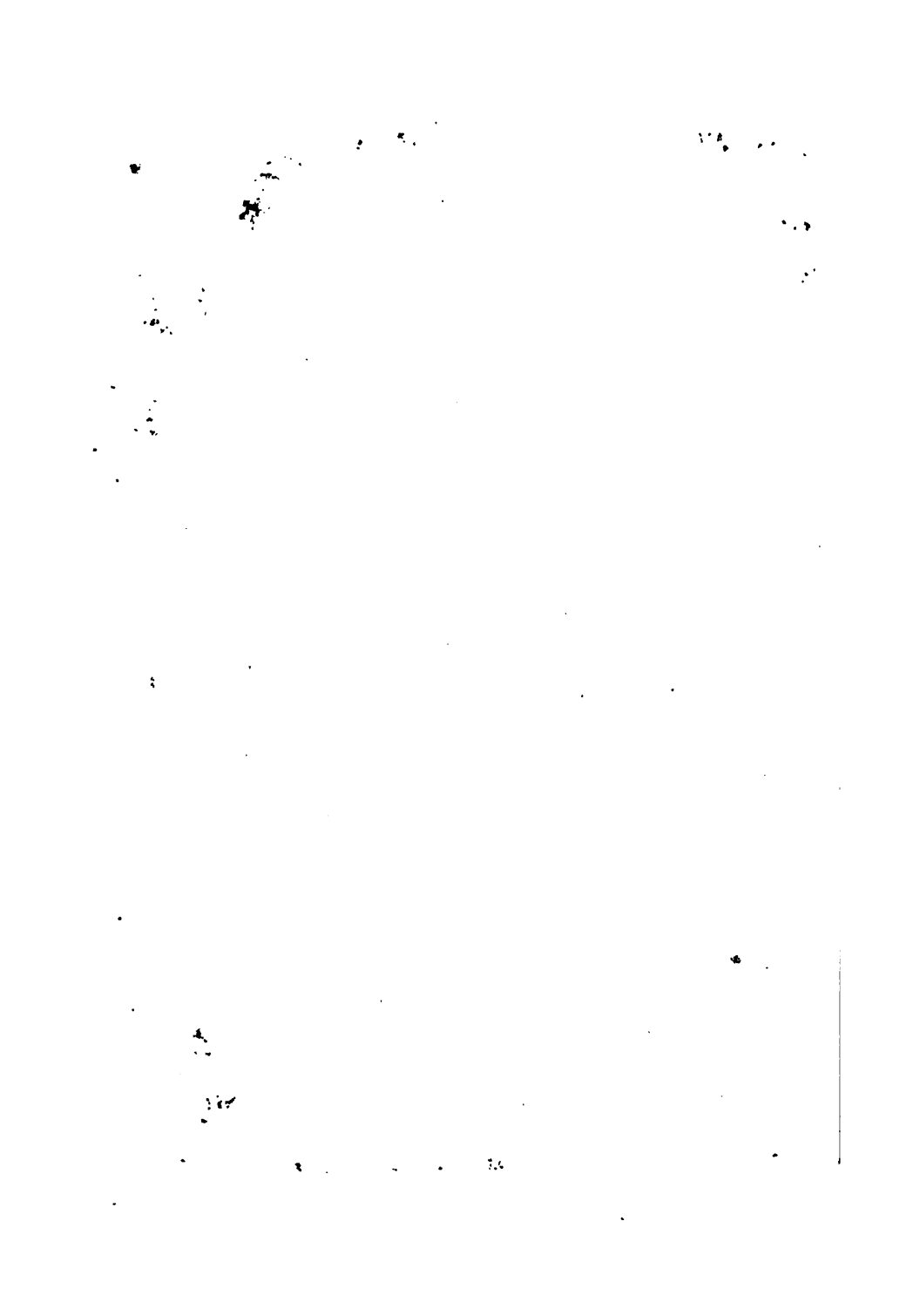
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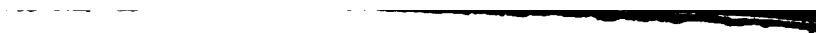
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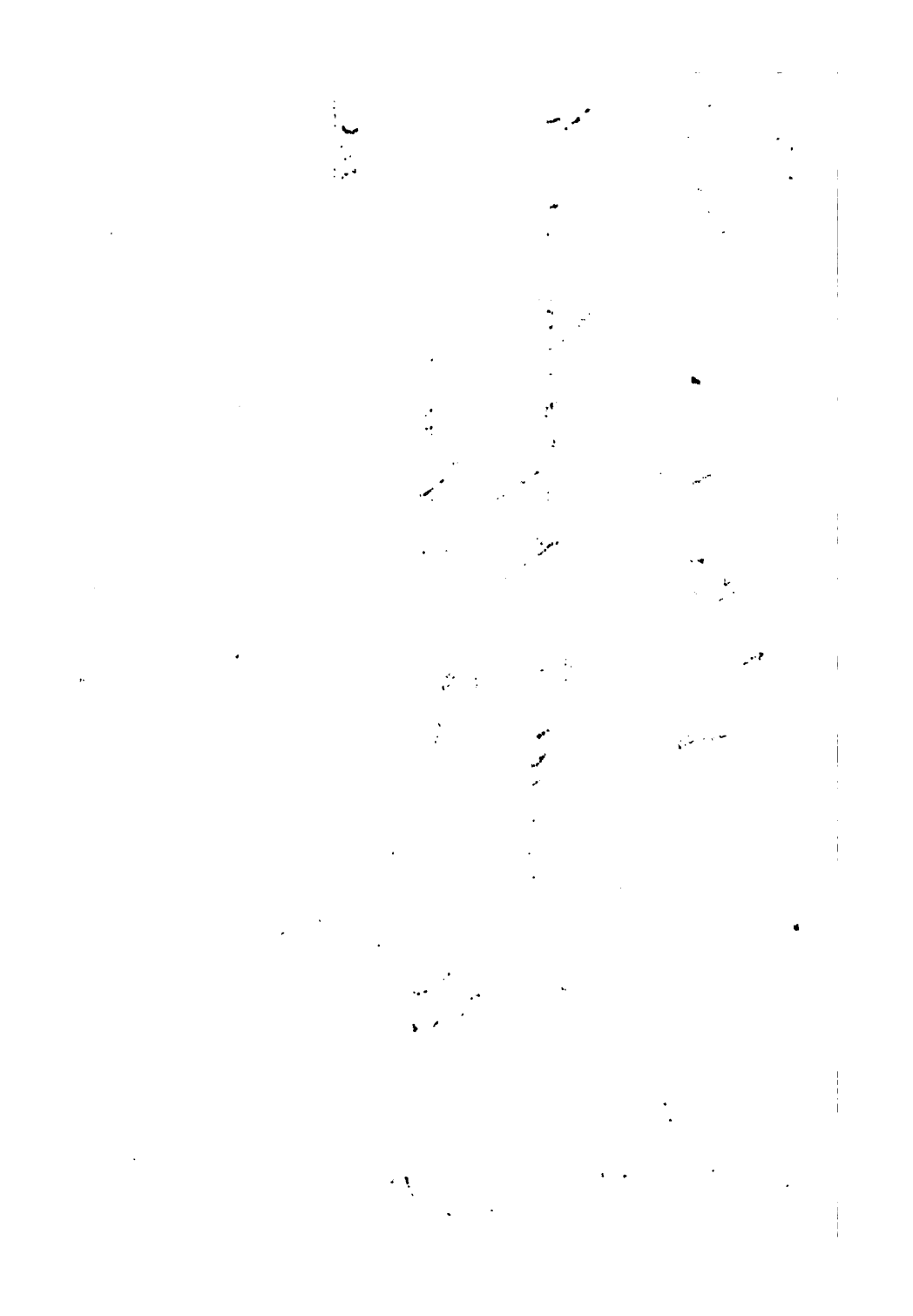












THE
COMPETITIVE GEOGRAPHY
OF
THE BRITISH ISLES.

BY
R. JOHNSTON, F.R.G.S.,
AUTHOR OF "THE CIVIL SERVICE ARITHMETIC," ETC.

Third Edition.



LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.,
1877.

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THE UNITED KINGDOM

or

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE UNITED KINGDOM consists of Great Britain, Ireland, and the numerous islands around the coast, being separated from the Continent of Europe by the North Sea and British Channel. The distance from Dover to Cape *Griznez* on the opposite coast of France is only 20 miles; from the coast of Norfolk to Holland about 90 miles; and from Peterhead to the *Naze* in Norway about 300 miles. The most northerly point is one of the Shetland Isles, latitude $60^{\circ} 49'$; the most southerly, the Scilly Isles, latitude $49^{\circ} 53'$; the most easterly, Lowestoft Ness, in Suffolk, longitude $1^{\circ} 46'$ E.; the most westerly, one of the Blasquet Isles off the coast of Kerry, $10\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west.

These islands constitute by far the most commercial, most enterprising, most wealthy, and most civilized empire in the world. Our flag floats in every sea, bearing to the most distant lands the productions of our "sons of toil," and returning with the bounteous products with which nature has crowned more sunny climes. The surrounding seas give us not only security from a foreign enemy, but moderate our climate, afford an important source of industry to many of those who live near the coast in supplying fish to the great towns, and form a great highway, so necessary for an eminently commercial nation. Owing to our climate being mild, our soil fertile and productive, our harbours commodious and spacious, our rivers navigable, our canals and railways numerous and admirably constructed, we have a country especially suited for the habitation of an enterprising, and, above all, a commercial people. Our minerals

are superior to those of any other country; abundance of coal* and iron, tin and lead, silver and copper, is found.

The industrial occupations of the people of the British Isles are more varied and valuable than those of any other European state.

Agriculture is the prevailing industry. It is computed four-fifths of England is arable land, three-fourths of Ireland and Wales, and one-third of Scotland.

Every year we largely import bread stuffs from America, South Russia, North Germany, and other places.

Of our three great *manufactures*, cotton, wool, and iron, we import the raw material of the first two:—cotton from the United States, Egypt, India, and Brazil; wool from Australia, Cape Colony, Spain, Germany. Most of our iron is obtained from the great seats, Merthyr Tydvil, Wolverhampton, Rotherham, and the "Cleveland district."

As to the system of representative government under which we live, its superiority is only fully apparent when contrasted with countries governed on autocratic principles. The machinery of our government is self-regulative; the pressure of public opinion through the legitimate channels, a free press, and freedom of speech at public meetings, precluding the risk of political plots being hatched on an extensive scale in this country.

There is a tendency of the population to constant shifting, and gradually to become concentrated in those districts where manufacturing, mining, or mercantile industries, are most actively carried on. Agricultural industry does not tend so much to increase the population in particular districts; but where any two or more of the above-mentioned industries flourish in a particular district, an extraordinary increase of population takes place. Thus, while, during the last ten years, many towns in agricultural districts have remained stationary in population, and some even have retrograded, we find towns in the coal and iron districts with

* Coal constitutes our most important mineral wealth, affording an inexhaustible supply of fuel, and steam-power without limit.

an enormous increase: some have even doubled the population of 1861. With an increase of one industry there must inevitably be a corresponding increase in one or more others. Thus, nothing has conduced so much to stimulate and increase our commerce as the enormous growth of our manufactures.

The population of the British Isles in 1871 is given below; the area is about 122,000 square miles.

United Kingdom.	Population, 1871.	Area in Acres.
ENGLAND, - -	21,487,688	32,590,397
WALES, - - -	1,216,420	4,734,486
SCOTLAND, - -	3,358,613	19,638,377
IRELAND, - - -	5,402,759	20,322,641
ISLE OF MAN, -	53,867	180,000
CHANNEL ISLES, -	90,563	46,684
ARMY, NAVY, & SEAMEN ABROAD, }	207,198	
Total, -	31,817,108	77,512,585

The Census Commissioners state there is an increase of 705 persons daily; and as the Census was taken on 2nd April, 1871, it is easy, on this reliable basis, to tell, with sufficient accuracy, the population at any date within the next few years. We have followed in the arrangement of the counties very nearly that adopted by the Census Commissioners.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND AND WALES together are often called South Britain. They differ materially in their physical features; the former being rather flat, and the latter mountainous and hilly. In consequence of England being more rich in minerals it has much larger towns than Wales; in the latter, from its industry being almost exclusively agricultural, only small towns are found, the only exception being in the county

of Glamorgan, which, in its coal and iron works, successfully rivals similar industrial districts in England.

This country is bounded on the N. by the river Tweed, Cheviot hills, and Solway Frith; on the E. by the North Sea; on the S. by the English Channel; and W. by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.

The most eastern point of England is Lowestoft Ness, longitude $1^{\circ} 46' E.$; the most southern is the Lizard, latitude $49^{\circ} 58'$; the most western point, is Land's End, longitude $5^{\circ} 45' W.$, the most northern point is a little north of Berwick, latitude $55^{\circ} 50' N.$

Capes and Headlands.—On the E. *Flamborough* and *Spurn* heads, *Lowestoftness*, the *Naze*, *Foulness*, *Shoeburyness*, North and South *Foreland*. On the S., *Dungeness*, *Beachy* head, *Selsea* Bill, the *Needles*, *St. Alban's* head, *Portland* Bill, *Start* point, *Lizard* head, *Land's End*. On the W., *Hartland* point, the *Foreland* (in Devon), *Worms* head, *St. David's* head, *Braichy-Pwll*, *Great Ormes* head, and *St. Bee's* head.

Bays and Harbours.—On the E., *Bridlington* bay, mouth of the *Humber*, the *Wash*, and mouth of the *Thames*. On the S., *Rye* bay, *Spithead*, *Southampton* water, the *Solent*, *Poole*, *Lyme*, and *Tor* bays, *Plymouth* sound, *Falmouth* and *Mounts* bays. On the W., *St. Ives*, *Barnstaple*, *Bridgwater*, *Swansea* and *Carmarthen* bays, *Milford* haven, *St. Bride's*, *Cardigan*, *Carnarvon*, *Holyhead*, and *Beaumaris* bays, mouths of the *Dee*, *Mersey*, and *Ribble*, *Morecambe* bay, and the *Solway Frith*.

Islands.—On the E. are *Coquet*, *Holy*, and *Farne* Islands, E. of Northumberland; *Foulness* and *Sheerness* isles at the mouth of the *Thames*; the *Isle of Wight* and *Channel Isles*, in the English Channel; on the W. are the *Scilly Isles*, *Lundy*, *Ramsey*, *Bardsey*, *Holy Island*, *Anglesea*, *Walney*, and the *Isle of Man*.

The following table gives the counties of England and Wales, with the area, population, and capital town of each:—

ENGLAND.—FORTY COUNTIES.

FOUR NORTHERN COUNTIES.

County.	Area in acres.	Population.	Capital.
1 Northumberland,	1,249,299	386,959	Newcastle on the Tyne.
2 Cumberland,	1,001,273	220,245	Carlisle on the Eden.
3 Durham,	622,476	685,045	Durham on the Wear.
4 Westmoreland,	485,432	65,005	Appleby on the Eden.
5 Yorkshire,	3,830,567	2,436,113	York on the Ouse.

NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

6 Lancashire,	1,219,221	2,818,904	Lancaster on the Lune.
7 Cheshire,	707,078	561,131	Chester on the Dee.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

8 Norfolk,	1,354,301	438,511	Norwich on the Wensum.
9 Suffolk,	947,681	348,479	Ipswich on the Orwell.
10 Essex,	1,060,549	466,427	Chelmsford on the Chelmer

SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

11 Surrey,	478,792	1,090,270	Guildford on the Wey.
12 Kent,	1,039,419	847,507	Maidstone on the Medway.
13 Sussex,	936,911	417,407	Lewes on South Ouse.
14 Hampshire,	1,070,216	543,837	Winchester on the Itchen.
15 Berkshire,	451,210	196,445	Reading on the Kennet.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

16 Wiltshire,	865,092	257,202	Salisbury on the Avon.
17 Dorsetshire,	632,025	195,544	Dorchester on the Frome.
18 Devon,	1,657,180	600,814	Exeter on the Exe.
19 Cornwall,	873,600	362,098	Bodmin on the Camel.
20 Somerset,	1,047,220	463,412	Taunton on the Tone.

WESTERN COUNTIES.

21 Gloucester,	805,102	534,320	Gloucester on the Severn.
22 Monmouth,	368,399	195,391	Monmouth on the Wye.
23 Hereford,	534,823	125,364	Hereford on the Wye.
24 Shropshire,	826,055	248,064	Shrewsbury on the Severn.

WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES.

25 Stafford,	728,468	837,333	Stafford on the Sow.
26 Worcester,	472,165	338,848	Worcester on the Severn.
27 Warwick,	563,946	633,902	Warwick on the Avon.

NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.

28 Leicester,	514,164	268,764	Leicester on the Soar.
29 Lincoln,	1,775,457	436,183	Lincoln on the Witham.
30 Rutland,	95,805	22,070	Oakham on Chatmos.
31 Nottingham,	526,076	319,956	Nottingham on the Trent.
32 Derby,	658,803	380,538	Derby on the Derwent.

BRITISH ISLES.

SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.

County.	Area in acres.	Population.	Capital.
33 Hertford,	391,141	192,725	Hertford on the Lea.
34 Buckingham,	466,932	175,870	Aylesbury.
35 Oxford,	472,717	177,956	Oxford on the Isis.
36 Northampton,	630,358	243,896	Northampton on the Nene.
37 Huntingdon,	229,544	63,672	Huntingdon on Great Ouse.
38 Bedford,	295,582	146,256	Bedford on the Great Ouse.
39 Cambridge,	525,182	186,363	Cambridge on the Cam.
40 Middlesex,	180,136	2,538,882	London on the Thames.

NORTH WALES.

1 Flint,	184,905	76,245	Mold on the Alyn
2 Denbigh,	386,052	104,266	Denbigh on the Clwyd.
3 Carnarvon,	370,273	106,122	Carnarvon on the Menai Strait.
4 Anglesea,	193,453	50,919	Beaumaris on the Menai Strait.
5 Merioneth,	385,291	47,369	Dolgelly on the May.
6 Montgomery,	483,323	67,789	Montgomery on the Severn.

SOUTH WALES.

7 Cardigan,	443,387	73,488	Cardigan on the Teify.
8 Pembroke,	401,691	91,936	Pembroke on Milford Haven.
9 Carmarthen,	606,331	416,944	Carmarthen on the Towey.
10 Glamorgan,	547,494	396,010	Cardiff on the Taff.
11 Brecknock,	460,158	59,904	Brecon on the Usk.
12 Radnor,	272,128	25,428	Presteign on the Lug.

Isle of Man,	180,000	53,867	Castletown on south coast.
Channel Isles,	46,684	90,563	St. Heliers.

Northumberland,* the most northern English county, extends from a little N. of the Tweed to the Tyne, is bordered on the N. and W. by mountains, the slope of the Cheviots forming good pasturage for sheep, but the Pennine range towards the W. abounding in many large dreary moorlands. It has the most celebrated coal-field in the world, giving direct employment to 60,000 persons; stretching from 25 miles N. of the Tyne into Durham, and penetrating under

* The land north of the Humber, called in the Saxon Heptarchy, Northumbria, and extended from the Humber to the Forth. In describing a county, four things are to be accurately given: (1) its boundaries; (2) its physical features, which will include drainage, surface, climate, etc.; (3) the chief industrial occupations of the people; (4) its chief towns. Every learner being supposed to have a map before him, we consider it unnecessary to give the boundaries.

the ocean to an unknown extent. It is drained by the *Tyne*, *Alne*, *Till*, *Wansbeck*, and *Coquet*. On the S. and E., where excellent farming is carried on, the county is partly flat. Lead, iron, and zinc, are also found in abundance.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, about ten miles from the mouth of the river, ranks fifth as an English commercial city, has extensive manufactures of glass, mechanical implements. It has much ship building, and exports coals largely, sail cloth, machinery, etc. A statue of Earl Grey, and a bronze statue of George Stephenson, are the principal monuments. Besides its manufacturing character, Newcastle has a large cattle, corn, butter, and provision market, and a grammar school.

Tynemouth (22,000) and *Shields* are its ports; the former is very much used for sea-bathing.

Shields (North and South), with a rapidly increasing population, is noted for the manufacture of alkali, glass, wood and iron ship-building, ships' anchors and cables, etc. The two towns form the great outlet for the products of the extensive coal-fields in the neighbourhood.

Berwick-on-Tweed (13,000), well-known in border warfare, was, by the Reform Act of 1835, made "a county of itself to all intents and purposes," except in being represented in Parliament as a county; and politically belongs to Northumberland, but ecclesiastically to Durham. It has an active trade in salmon-taking, packing in ice and exporting to London.

Morpeth (4,510), on the *Wansbeck*, is the largest cattle market in the N. of England.

Alnwick (6,000), on the *Alne*, has a splendid castle, the residence of the Duke of Northumberland. Here, in 1093, Malcolm, king of the Scots, was killed, and in 1174 another king of Scots, William the Lion, was made prisoner.

Allenheads, in the S. W., is the centre of the important lead mining district of Allendale.

Cumberland, with a rugged and mountainous surface and a moist climate, is well-known for the beauty of its lake and mountain scenery; its excellent green crops, its lead and coal mines, and its stock-breeding are much esteemed. It is rich in limestone, and some silver and copper are found. *Skiddaw*, rising above Derwent-water to 3,022 feet, is covered on the sides with grass. *Scafell* and many other peaks rise in the same district to about the same elevation. The *Eden* and *Derwent* drain this county.

Carlisle (31,000) (*Eden*), an episcopal city, once walled and entered by three gates, is the junction of the English and Scotch railway systems. The people are principally occupied in mining, and in cotton and hardware manufacture. It is 300 m. from London, and was taken by Prince Charles, 1745, by Prince Rupert in 1645, having surrendered, after a memorable siege of eight months, to the Parliamentarians in 1644. There is a good live-stock market. Its cathedral, on an eminence, contains the remains of Paley.

Cockermouth (7,057) (*Derwent*), with a good grain market, has trade in hats, leather, and thread. It is the birth-place of Wordsworth.

Longtown (19,748) (*Esk*), is a fast improving place, near the Scotch border.

Penrith* (8,600), an ancient town, lies in a picturesque valley, amidst striking scenery, and remains of ancient edifices; has some manufactures of woollens and cotton goods of a fancy kind.

Keswick (2,610) (*Derwent*), much frequented by tourists, is noted for the manufacture of black lead pencils.

Whitehaven (18,842) (*Irish Sea*), is a handsome, well-built town, owing its importance to the collieries and rich iron mines in the neighbourhood. It has ship-building, rope-making, thread, and sail-cloth manufactories, with timber trade and extensive coal-exporting.

Wigton (3,400), and Workington (8,000), the former a manufacturing, the latter a seaport town, are fast improving places. Silloth (*Selway Frith*) serves as the port of Carlisle. Alston (6,000), is much engaged in mining, smelting, and weaving. Maryport (7,450) (*Irish Sea*) exports coal largely.

Durham is a good agricultural county, well known for the breeding of dairy cows. The coal-field runs along the coast nearly the whole length; coal and iron mining and exporting constitute great industrial pursuits. On the W. there are mountain and moorland, with a rather light soil. The *Tyne* and *Derwent* form the northern, the *Tees* the southern boundary, and the *Wear* traverses it somewhat centrally.

Durham (14,406) (*Wear*), in the centre of a coal-field, has manufactures of worsted stuffs, rugs, canvas, sail-cloth, mats, glass, and earthenware. It is the seat of a university, has an old castle, and a cathedral in which were buried the remains of the Venerable Bede.

Sunderland (98,000) (*Wear*), an active port, has glass manufactories, very extensive ship-building and coal exporting.

Gateshead (48,000) (*Tyne*), properly a suburb of Newcastle, combines exports of grinding stones with a large coal trade.

* This town is built of red stone; hence its name.

Darlington (27,730) (*Skerne*), makes linens, woollens, etc.; is a railway centre, and an important iron and coal mart. Stockton (17,500) (*Tees*), makes sail-cloth, has iron and brass foundries, ship-building, and a large corn and flour market. The first railway was opened from this town to Darlington, 27th Sept., 1825. Hartlepool (13,000) (*N. Sea*), has trade in shipping coals and iron ore; it has large docks which cover 138 acres, and good public buildings. Hartlepool West (13,164) is a modern town one mile distant, with an active trade in a great variety of articles. South Shields (45,000), already referred to, has ship-building, glass, and alum works, and exports of coal. Consett (6,000), has trade in coal and iron. Jarrow (18,000) has coal-mining and ship-building. Bishop-Auckland (8,700) (*Wear*), has trade in iron, coal, and cotton. The palace of the Bishop of Durham was erected here in the 13th century.

Westmoreland is very mountainous, its eastern side being traversed by the *Pennine*, and the W. and centre by the *Cumbrian Range*, which contains many slate rocks; its soil is barren on the hills, but fertile in the valleys. There are extensive moors, and the climate is very humid. It is drained by the *Eden*, the *Kent*, and the *Lune*.

Kendal (13,400) (*Kent*), has manufactures of woollen cloths, carpets, stockings, cottons for sailors' jackets, linseys, fishing-hooks, and leather. There are also several mills, dye, marble, and paper works in the immediate neighbourhood.

Appleby (1,680) (*Eden*), the smallest county capital in England, has an old castle, and published the first provincial newspaper. Its castle was bravely defended by Lady Pembroke in the Civil Wars of Charles I. Milnthorpe (1,433), the only port, can receive small vessels at high tide. It has some good schools. Brough has cotton, Kirby, blanket, and Lonsdale, carpet factories.

Yorkshire, the largest county in the United Kingdom, has an irregular form. A line, from Spurn Head to the junction of the counties of Westmoreland and Durham on the north-west, is 125 miles; and a line from the extreme south point at the junction of Derby and Nottingham to Todd Point, at the mouth of the *Tees*, in a direction nearly due north, is 92 miles: its circumference is about 400 miles, of which 120 are coast line. Above 3,000,000 acres are arable, pasture, and meadow. The remainder

barren and sterile wastes, woods, and wild moorlands. It is in the archiepiscopal province of York. The grand civil divisions of Yorkshire are into three *Ridings*,* West, East, North, and independent of which was until lately the ainsty of York. The immense population of this county generally exhibit habits of great industry; and the varieties of the occupations pursued by them render it a very interesting and a most important portion of the United Kingdom.

The WEST RIDING (*cap. Leeds*) forms in the S. one immense manufacturing district, swarming with large factories, comprising important seats of the various woollen, cotton, linen, iron, hardware, and cutlery manufactures, as well as extensive quarries, and mines of freestone, limestone, coal, iron, copper, and lead. It is west of the *Ouse*, and is intersected by canals and railways in every direction. Near the *Ouse* the land is very fertile, being principally an alluvial formation.

The EAST RIDING (*cap. Beverley*) has three distinct districts, viz., the *Wolds*, an assemblage of chalk hills extending from the Humber to the Derwent, and ranging eastward to the coast, where they form the lofty promontory of Flamborough Head. The ascent of these hills is steep, except on their eastern side, but their height seldom exceeds 600 feet. Further S. is *Holderness*, marshy towards the Humber, and varied towards the E., where is *Hornsea Mere*.† The third division, called the "Levels," is flat and level, but of considerable fertility. Along the coast there are good fisheries; but tillage and grazing are the chief industrial occupations. Here also are produced the splendid hams so well known everywhere.

The NORTH RIDING (*cap. York*), diversified by hills and flats, has bold and rocky cliffs, rising a little S. of Whitby to 590 feet. The eastern moorland is wild and mountainous, bleak and dreary, but in many places fertile. The vale of

* The term *Riding* is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon name, *Trithing* or *Tridding*, and this division is generally attributed to the Saxons.

† It occupies 436 acres, is the largest lake in the county, and teems with fine fish.

York, running S. from the Tees to the S. of the county, is exceedingly fertile. The western moorlands are also in this riding. There are fertile pastures and good grain crops; marble, jet, alum, and lead are found. The rivers will be described in a separate chapter.

York,* (45,358) (*Ouse*), is associated for electoral purposes with the North Riding. It is the see of one of the two English archbishops, and stands in a flat situation with a circumference of 26 miles, consisting of an old wall entered by ten gates, four of which remain, and is nearly midway between London and Edinburgh. Its wall is the most complete in the kingdom. It has many attractive reminiscences of its great antiquity, such as remains of Roman towers, and early British churches. Its cathedral, of a cruciform shape, is classed amongst the most magnificent in the world. A monastery, some traces of which still remain, was completed here in the time of Rufus. The city is supplied with good educational institutions, such as preparatory schools, and training schools for teachers; but its trade, once important, is now confined to a little glass-making, leather gloves, and comb-making, and the manufacture of railway carriages. Around York the cultivation of mustard is a remunerative industry. It is prepared in the mills of York, and sold as "Durham Mustard." In 1069 it was besieged by the Conqueror. This city was a favourite residence of the Roman emperors. It has annual races.

Hull† (121,600) (*Humber*), the chief port of the county, and the fourth in England, stands at the mouth of a river of same name. Steamers ply to Scotland, Hamburg, the Netherlands, and more particularly to the Baltic, and North Germany, exporting great quantities of manufactured goods to, and importing the productions of, Northern Europe. Its trade is principally in iron, timber, cheese, flax, oil cake, and woollen goods. It also imports immense quantities of grain. Henry VII. frequently resided here. Its manufactures are those of a great port—sail-cloth, cables, etc. It has a nautical and a grammar school.

Leeds (259,200) (*Aire*), is the seat of the manufacture of woollen cloth and tweeds. It has also linen, iron, and machine-making, glass, bricks, leather, and earthenware manufactures, and numerous splendid public buildings, statues of many important persons, including those of the Queen and Wellington. It has a magnificent town-hall, nume-

* Originally a town of the Brigantes, a people of Celtic origin, mentioned by Tacitus as the most numerous of the tribes of Britain; was made a Roman station A.D. 79. Here Constantine the Great was born, and here the emperors Severus and Constantius Chlorus died.

† Founded by Edward I., and called by him Kingstown; afterwards contracted to Kingston; was walled in A.D. 1322.

rous mills for fulling cloth, forges, and collieries in its vicinity. But in the old part of the town the streets are narrow, crooked, and not very clean. There are also large cloth halls in which the woollen goods are exposed for sale at the markets. It has also an important cattle market, and a grammar school.

Sheffield, famed for its cutlery from a remote period, is picturesquely built on several hills, near the confluence of the Sheaf and Don, the latter being navigable to the town: it is well built, though of dim appearance, being enveloped in smoke from the chimneys of its factories; it possesses many fine public buildings—the Town Hall, Cutlers' Hall, Assay Office, Grammar School, and Wesley College. Its manufactures consist of an endless variety of articles in brass, iron, and steel; knives, scythes, files, silver and plated ware; Britannia metal and German silver goods; all articles of use in husbandry; electro-plating in gold and silver; armour plating for ships; and so on. Coals and iron ore abound in the neighbourhood; and trade is energetically carried on by means of numbers of railways and canals. Cheese, corn, and fruit, form also important industries.

Bradford, a well-built town, with many fine public buildings, is the great centre for manufacture of alpaca-wool, stuffs, silks, and merinos; and also for worsted-spinning. It has a great wool market.

Halifax, a well-built and opulent town, on the Calder, with a splendid town-hall, produces the finest kinds of stuff goods, such as shalloons, serges, etc.; as well as many kinds of worsted fabrics. It is a complete hive of industry. It has the largest carpet works in the world; produces cotton fabrics in abundance; and ranks next to Leeds and Bradford as a seat of the woollen and worsted trade.

Middlesborough (39,585), a river port on the Tees, of recent date, has great exports of coal; has extensive iron manufactures, bottle, delft-ware, and glass making.

Howden (2376) (*Ouse*), is celebrated for its horse fair, said to be one of the largest in the world.

Ripon (6805) (*Ure*), is a cathedral city, with a grammar school, and trade in varnish and saddlery.¹

Huddersfield (70,000) (*Colne*), has manufactures of flannels and blankets, and narrow cloths, shawls, doeskins, and serges of a fancy kind. Its streets are admirably laid out.

Skipton (6000) (*Aire*), has cotton spinning.

Saddleworth (18,631), produces excellent kerseymeres and broad-cloths.

Wakefield (23,300) (*Calder*), with immense corn warehouses, has also great wool and cattle fairs, and very skilful dyers. In a battle here, 1460, Margaret of Anjou defeated the Yorkists.

Barnsley (23,000) (*Dearne*) is a prosperous town, extensively engaged in iron and coal trade. It has also linen manufactures, chiefly damasks, draperies, and ticks.

Rotherham (25,000) (*Don*), has numerous manufactures, including a cannon foundry, bridge works, and machinery.

Doncaster (18,758) (*Don*), has been noted for horse races since 1703. It is an important railway centre, and has the works of the Great Northern line. Its grain and cattle markets are very good.

Batley (21,000) (*Nidd*), is engaged in manufacturing tweeds, blankets, carpets, and cloth.

Dewsbury (24,773) (*Culder*), is a thriving town of the woollen trade, which produces blankets, rugs, carpets, and druggets.

Keighley (20,000) (*Aire*), has trade in cotton, worsted, and machinery.

Gorton (21,616), is principally engaged in cotton spinning and hat making.

Bingley (5238) (*Aire*), has manufactures of worsted and cotton.

Beverley (10,000) (*Derwent*), has trade in iron, coal, and leather.

Goole (8707) (*Ouse*), a fast rising river port, has excellent docks.

Maiton (8168) (*Derwent*), has good trade and excellent cattle markets.

Knaresborough (5205) (*Nidd*), has trade in linen and grain.

Selby (6200) (*Ouse*) is engaged in boat-building and flax-spinning.

Saltaire (5000) (*Aire*), so named from its founder, Mr. Salt, is a well-known manufacturing town of recent date.

Harrowgate (7000) (*Nidd*), is noted for mineral waters, consisting of twenty-five springs of various kinds.

Scarborough (24,000) (*North Sea*), is on a spacious bay, and though much engaged in corn, provision, and timber trade, yet is best known for sea-bathing and mineral waters.

Bridlington (6200), with some interesting ruins, is also a resort for sea-bathing.

Whitby (13,000) (*North Sea*) is surrounded by high cliffs. It has a little coasting trade, alum mines, and jet manufacture. Near is the birth-place of Captain Cook.

Filey (1881) and **Redcar** (3400) are also coast towns.

Lancashire, remarkable for the variety of its industrial pursuits, lies on the Irish Sea, and has immense beds of coal towards the S. Morecambe Bay runs into it towards the N.,

and separates the county into two parts, that to the N. being called *Furness*. In the S. are the great cotton manufactures. Good crops of oats and potatoes are produced. It is drained by the *Mersey*, *Lune*, *Ribble*, and *Douglas*.

Lancaster (17,248), (*Lune*), 230 miles by rail from London, is a neat well-built town of great antiquity. A considerable number of small ships are built, and it carries on a large trade in coal and limestone, and has manufactures of furniture, cotton, silk, linen, and sail-cloth. It has an old castle of historical note.

Liverpool, the second port in the realm, stands on the *Mersey*, about four miles from its mouth, its docks running along the river's bank for 9 miles; it is on a hilly foundation. It is the great emporium of the American and Irish trade, has great commercial importance, and constant traffic with all parts of the world. Many of its streets are narrow; but the suburban residences, principally of the merchants, exhibit great beauty and elegance. Its public buildings—Brown's Library, St. George's Hall, Lime-street Railway Station, etc.—are excellent. Besides its manufactures as a shipping port, it has iron foundries, manufactures of watches and jewellery on an extensive scale. It is pre-eminently the cotton port, importing the raw material, and exporting the manufactured articles.

Manchester, on the *Irwell*, on an eminence, is an opulent and immense manufacturing city, crowded with ware-houses, factories, and shops, adorned with handsome public buildings, and surrounded by numerous elegant villas. It was celebrated, two centuries ago, for its manufacture of woollen cloths, to which it has successively added mixed stuffs, hats, tapes, lace, linen, silk, cotton, and other articles, has become the centre of the cotton trade, the emporium at which are collected all the products of the neighboring towns; and they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, and other places for home as well as foreign consumption. It has three large parks, many fine public buildings, warehouses, factories, and cotton stores resembling palaces near the centre of the town, with many splendid streets, parades, and squares, towards the outskirts. Its commerce is greatly aided by the many railways which connect it with other industrial seats; in addition to the cotton trade it has calico printing, manufacture of steam-engines and machinery, and various branches of industry subsidiary to them.

Salford, connected with Manchester by five bridges, though a separate borough, may be considered as part of the same city.

Prescot (6,000) has a few cotton and flax mills, and makes files and watches. **Leigh** (33,600), a fast rising town, is much engaged in wool and cotton trade.

Bolton (92,800) (*Irwell*), the birth-place of Crompton, who invented the mule-jenny, is an important cotton seat. It has also trade in silk, coal, &c. The Earl of Derby was beheaded here 1651.

Oldham (82,600), a cotton seat, is extensively engaged in the manufacture of hats, calicoes, and fustians.

Blackburn (76,337) (*Burn*), besides being largely engaged in the cotton trade, has great industry in coals, print-works, and paper mills. It is the birth-place of Hargreaves, who, after years of toil, invented the spinning-jenny, which not only enriched himself, but served to cheapen all cotton fabrics.

Preston (85,400) (*Ribble*) is the birth-place of Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning-frame, and is still a cotton seat. Here the Pretender and his adherents were defeated 1715.

St. Helen's (45,200) stands in the midst of collieries, and is noted for plate-glass, bottle, and copper factories.

Wigan (39,000) (*Douglas*) is much engaged in coal and iron trade, cotton, linen, brass, paper, and chemical factories.

Bury (41,500) produces woollens and cottons.

Rochdale (44,500) (*Roche*) stands in a beautiful valley. It is one of the most important of the woollen seats.

Burnley (41,608) is a prosperous woollen and cotton manufacturing town. It also has iron and brass foundries, tanneries, and rope walks.

Ashton-under-Lyme (32,000) (*Tame*), a thriving coal-mining and manufacturing town, produces hats, ginghams, and silks.

Warrington (32,000) (*Mersey*) is engaged in iron and copper works, paper and sail-cloth factories, with small hardwares.

Staleybridge (21,000), besides cotton factories has fire-bricks.

Southport (18,000) and Blackpool (6100) are much frequented watering-places.

Bacup (17,200), has manufactories of cotton and baize.

Middleton (14,517) is engaged in cotton and silk factories.

Accrington (22,000), to cotton-spinning adds bleaching, printing, and mining industries.

Colne (7335) is engaged in somewhat similar industries.

Eccles (7000) has trade in coal, iron, silk, and cotton.

Farnworth (13,550) has cotton-spinning and coal-mining.

Barrow (18,000) has great commercial intercourse. It is engaged in brick-making, and has flax, jute, and steel works. Fleetwood (14,400), extensive timber trade. The former has iron and steel works, and the latter, a town of very recent date, contains a school of musketry.

Ulverston (7000) is a focus of trade for Furness, and parts of West Cumberland, from which it is separated by the estuaries of Morcambe Bay on one hand, and Duddon Sands on the other. It lies in an extensive agricultural and mining district.

Chorley (17,000) has manufactures of calicoes, muslins, and fancy goods. It has a grammar school. Clitheroe (*Ribble*) is a small town.

Cheshire, nearly a perfect level, except on the E., where some elevations occur, has a soil admirably suited for pasture: excellent cheese is produced in abundance; and rock-salt exported to many countries from the mines about Nantwich; the S. Lancashire coal-field enters on the N.E.; copper and lead are found in small quantities. It contains Delamere forest, and several heaths. This county exports large quantities of salt and cheese. The peninsula between the estuaries of the Dee and Mersey, its boundary rivers, is called *Wirral*. It is drained by the *Weaver*, which flows through its centre.

Chester (35,701) (*Dee*), 185 miles N.W. of London, is remarkable for a peculiarity of construction not seen in other towns. The houses are excavated from the rock to the depth of one storey beneath the level of the ground on each side, and have a portico running along their front, level with the ground at the back, but one storey above the street. These porticoes, which are called the "rows," afford a covered walk to pedestrians, and beneath them are shops and warehouses on a level with the street. The ancient walls are kept in good repair, and form a delightful promenade, commanding fine prospects. The exchange, cathedral, and county hall are fine buildings. The race-course, lying between the wall and the river, is perfectly level. This was formerly the packet-station for Ireland.

Congleton (11,344) (*Dane*), near the E. of the county, has silk manufactures, and a grammar school.

Macclesfield (35,451) (*Bollin*) has much increased in prosperity, from the growing importance of its silk manufactures. In its neighbourhood, too, the cotton manufacture flourishes.

Stockport (53,000) (*Mersey*) is famed for cotton-spinning and weaving, and calico printing; also the manufacture of brushes and hats; it also has iron, brass, and woollen factories.

Crewe (18,000), a railway focus, with lines diverging in six different directions. It has the works of the London and North Western Railway, to the development of which its rise is owing.

Nantwich* (7000) (*Wasear*), has a brine spring, and produces salt. It also has shoe and glove making.

Birkenhead (66,000) (*Mersey*), is the largest town in the county. It has extensive ship-building and immense docks.

Altrincham (8500), has linen weaving and gardening.

Buncorn (12,443) (*Mersey*), is engaged in coasting trade, coal mining and quarrying.

Norfolk, is one of the great agricultural counties, and includes some of the Fen country. It is nearly oval-shaped. It is drained by the *Yare* and *Great Ouse*, with their tributaries; and, with the exception of some slight swells, has not even a hill. No minerals are found. Mustard is cultivated on the borders of Cambridge; wheat and barley are its chief grain crops; fishing is important on the coast. Immense numbers of poultry are fed to supply the London market.

Norwich (80,000) (*Wensum*), is surrounded by walls, and is a fine city, with manufactures of bombazines, mixed stuffs, camlets, damasks, crapes, poplins, shawls, &c. Its cathedral is spacious and handsome. It has many splendid buildings, including a guild-hall, theatre, grammar school, and numerous churches. It was the first place in which a fire insurance was established on the principle of returning a portion of the profits to the insured.

Yarmouth (42,000) (*Yare*), is a free town, with an excellent harbour, safe "roads," and extensive shipping. It was formerly walled, and the old town is intersected by narrow lanes, called "rows." It is the principal seat of the herring fishery, imports timber, wines, and colonial produce, and exports barley and other grain.

Lynn Regis† (16,459) (*Great Ouse*), a handsome town, imports a great quantity of coal, and exports corn. It has an Exchange, and some good public buildings. A little N. is *Sandringham-hall*.

Thetford (4167) (*Little Ouse*), an old Saxon town, has trade in malt and grain.

Diss (4000) (*Waveney*), a market town on the S. border, has manufactures of brushes and hosiery.

Wells, with a good oyster fishery, has some coasting trade. The lobster trade of Cromer has almost disappeared.

Suffolk, with a gently undulating surface, and a dry climate, with marshy flats near the coast, is also an agri-

* *Wich* means salt in Celtic; hence the terms Northwich, Middlewich, &c.

† Formerly Lynn Episcopi, and the property of the Bishop of Norwich; Henry VIII., having seized the town, gave it its present name.

cultural county, where dairy-farming and tillage husbandry are extensively carried on. It is drained by the *Stour*, *Orwell*, *Lark*, *Little Ouse*, and the *Waveney* which separates it from Norfolk.

Ipswich (43,000) (*Orwell*), is an old town, which exports malt and corn. It has a coasting trade, and manufactures of iron and machinery. The district around is agricultural; and includes the manufacture of agricultural implements and manures, paper, soap, snuff mills, and docks for ship-building. It has some handsome churches and chapels, an hospital, and a grammar school.

Bury St. Edmund's (14,928) (*Lark*), beautifully situated, is regularly built, and has large corn and cattle markets. The district around is chiefly agricultural, but it is remarkable for the number of delightful noblemen's seats, whilst the town itself attracts many families by its grammar school, one of the most celebrated.

Sudbury (7000) (*Stour*), where the Flemings settled and introduced the woollen manufacture, is a very clean market-town with a grammar school.

Lowestoft (15,000), the most eastern town in England, has a great herring and a good mackerel fishery, a good harbour, and is a watering place, now much frequented. A battle was fought off the coast in 1665, when the Dutch fleet was defeated.

Bungay (2000) (*Waveney*), has a grammar school, printing trade, and silk manufactures. Beccles (5000) (*Waveney*), has trade in malt.

Essex, remarkable for its good husbandry, has, generally speaking, a level surface, with a few hills and forests in the centre, and a slight elevation towards the N.W.; near the sea and Thames, marshes abound; and many islands are near the coast; excellent grain crops are produced. The Royal Forest, *Epping*, extends 20 miles in the W., where the suburbs of London are fast extending. The *Stour*, *Lea*, *Blackwater*, *Chelmer*, and *Colne*, drain this county.

Chelmsford (9000) (*Chelmer*), stands in a beautiful valley, and has an important agricultural market. It is on the grand line of road, formerly Roman, from London to Colchester. It has a good grammar school, and much local trade.

Colchester (26,361), a military station on the Colne, is an ancient town long famous for its oysters. It has trade in oil-cake and malt, with very extensive tailoring establishments. In the civil war it sustained a siege, and was finally taken by Fairfax, 1648, when both royalist commanders were executed.

Harwich (6000) (*Stour*), is the principal packet station for Holland. It has a good harbour and dock-yard, with increasing commerce.

Braintree (4800) (*Blackwater*), is an ancient town with a little silk-making and straw plaiting.

Walton and Southend (*Thames*), are favourite summer retreats.

Maldon (5586) (*Blackwater*), has oyster-fishing.

Barking, formerly the seat of a rich abbey, is near the Thames; its inhabitants are engaged in fisheries.

Waltham (5000) (*Lea*), manufactures powder and explosives.

Romford (6335), is engaged in brewing and gardening.

Surrey, lying S. of the Thames, contains the residences of many of the London business men, and has a rich soil towards its borders, but in the centre there is sandy ground and barren heath on the N. Downs, which on the W. contract to a ridge called the "Hog's Back." Corn and hops are extensively cultivated. There are excellent sheep-walks. The *Wey* and *Mole* are the chief rivers. It contains some splendid mansions and parks.

Guildford (9811) (*Wey*), 30 miles S.W. of London, with market-gardens and orchards, carries on a considerable traffic in grain, timber, malt, and coals; has paper and powder mills in the vicinity.

Kingston (15,257) (*Thames*), was the residence of several Saxon kings, has flax and oil mills, malt-kilns, and a good corn market. Railway connection has greatly increased it.

Reigate (16,000) (*Mole*), where there is a cave in which the barons secretly met who made King John sign the Magna Charta, is a great railway centre, and a flourishing town.

Dorking (5920) (*Mole*), is a clean town, remarkable for its prize fowls. Leith Hill, 900 ft. high, is in the vicinage.

Epsom (6276), has a mineral spring from which "Epsom salts" were once manufactured. Here our celebrated "Derby" races are held every year.

Croydon (55,652) (*Wandle*), a pleasant, wealthy town, 9 m. from London, is rapidly increasing in population. It has a good corn market and an annual fair.

Wimbledon (9087), where the annual rifle competition of the United Kingdom is held, is the residence of many London merchants.

Farnham (4460) (*Wey*), is in the midst of the best hop district; has an old palace. Near is More Park, the residence of Sir W. Temple, with whom Swift resided.

Richmond (16,826) (*Thames*), noted for its park and scenery, is

lately much improved, where Edward III., Henry VII., and Queen Elizabeth died.*

Kent, with small hills covering the entire surface, except the marshes which lie along the Thames and the Weald in the S., (a moist district,) is a great industrial county, in which the hop-culture prevails; it also produces excellent cereals, under the most approved husbandry. The Thames forms its northern boundary for about 40 miles; and its other rivers are *Stour*, *Rother*, *Medway*, and *Darent*. It is famous for fruits, woods of oak, beech, and chestnut.

Sheppey Isle, separated from the mainland by the *Swale*, is principally marsh and pasture land. *Sheerness* (14,000), on the Isle, is a naval station rising in importance: taken by the Dutch in 1667. The dockyard covers nearly sixty acres. A large fleet generally lies at Sheerness. It communicates with London by steamers, exporting corn, seeds, and oysters. Thanet Isle, of remarkable fertility, on which stands *Margate* (12,054), is on the N. E. of Kent, and *Ramsgate* (21,000), great resorts of Londoners during the bathing season. Goodwin Sands† protect the low shore from easterly winds, and serve as a great breakwater, forming the *Downs*, an excellent roadstead.

Greenwich, with its hospital for invalided sailors, its royal observatory in the park, is the resort of many strangers, who crowd from London by river, rail, and tram.

Canterbury (21,000), a city with a splendid cathedral, is erected on the site of the first Christian church built in England, has a grammar school founded by Henry VIII., is the see of an archbishop, who is "Primate of all England." There are woollen mills near the city; but its chief source of industry is the export of agricultural produce, especially hops. It has some very ancient ecclesiastical edifices. Here Thomas à Becket, then archbishop, was murdered, 1171. Cromwell used the cathedral as a stable for his troopers.

Gravesend (21,183), is engaged in ship-building and victualling, fishing and gardening.

Maldstone (26,198), the capital, on the Medway, carries on a considerable trade, especially in hops, of which it is the centre. In the vicinity are very extensive hop-grounds, and many paper, corn, and other mills. It has some manufactures; the district is large and mixed, being agricultural, commercial, maritime, and military.

* Burnt in 1497; rebuilt by Henry VII. in 1501, and called by him Richmond, his own former title.

† Formerly the estate of Earl Goodwin, and submerged by the sea.

Dover (23,270), Packet-Station for France, Belgium, and the East, a marine residence and fashionable watering-place, was the site fixed upon by the Harbour Commission for the first harbour of refuge, to be constructed on the south-eastern coast, and is the principal of the Cinque Ports. It is also a military station, having barracks for 5,000 soldiers, and extensive fortifications. Dover is celebrated in history as a place of importance since the Norman Conquest, and has been often called the lock and key to all England. Here two disgraceful treaties were entered into—that by King John, by which he gave up his kingdom to the Pope; and that by King Charles II. (1670) when he secretly became a pensioner of France.

Woolwich, where every person entering the service of the artillery acquires a knowledge of the profession. Its dockyard (now closed) and royal arsenal, artillery barracks, military academy, and the royal military repository, are the chief attractions.

Tunbridge Wells has mineral waters, and is a place of fashionable resort.

Rochester (18,000), on the Medway, a city of very great antiquity, is the see of a bishop; has constant intercourse with the metropolis by rail and steam boats; has an excellent oyster fishery. The Roman Road, called Watling-street, passes through this town to Dover. It has two free schools, one called the King's, and the other the City School; a cathedral, and an old castle.

Chatham, an important military depot, is properly a modern continuation of Rochester, and is a busy place; has a dockyard and arsenal surrounded by a wall which encloses 90 acres.

Folkestone (12,694), on the coast, communicating by rail with London, and with the Continent by steam-packets. **Hythe** (3,363); its trade is wonderfully increasing. From its healthy and delightful situation it is annually becoming an attractive and fashionable watering-place for Londoners. It has a school of musketry.

Dartford (8,300) (*Darent*), has corn, paper, oil, and powder mills. Here Spielman built the first paper mill, and here Wat Tyler's rebellion broke out, 1381. **Deal** (8,000) (*N. Sea*), with Sandwich (3,096) (*Stour*), forming one of the Cinque Ports, is noted for skilful pilots and boatmen. Here Cæsar landed. **Deptford** (*Thames*), where Peter the Great worked as a ship carpenter, has navy victualling yard. **New Romney** (*St. of Dover*), stands on what was the old marsh, and is fortified: **Faversham** (7,198), with oysters, cement, and bricks. **Bromley** (11,000), with calico-printing, and **Sevenoaks** (4,118), with hops.

Sussex, a tillage and pasture county, with cliffs of chalk on the coast, has the rich pasture called the South Down Hills running through the centre, and a level country

north and south of these. It is drained by the *Rother*, *Ouse*, *Adur*, and *Arun*, in which, as well as along the coast, abundance of excellent fish is caught. The chief productions of this industrious county are corn, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, fowl, and fish. It belongs to the district of the weald or woodland of former times.

Lewes (10,760) (*Ouse*) an ancient and well-built town, pleasantly situated, has trade in grain and malt. In 1264, a fierce battle was fought here, when the barons defeated Henry III. It has two annual fairs. Newhaven is its port, whence steamers cross the Channel. It has an excellent needle factory.

Chichester (9,850), once walled, and entered by gates, is an old, compact, and neat town on a plain. Its cathedral is much admired. Fine lobsters are caught.

Midhurst (6,756) contains a town-hall and some good public buildings, and has a corn market.

Worthing is now frequented as a watering place. It is completely sheltered by hills.

Brighton (90,000) (*Channel*), is a fashionable bathing-place, held in general esteem. Its fisheries of herrings and mackerel send considerable supplies to the London market. It possesses quick communication with the metropolis, and is increasing. Its admirable aquarium is worthy of a visit.

Hastings (29,300), one of the Cinque Ports, a most delightful watering-place, formerly possessed a good harbour, but its chief dependence now rests on its fisheries. The climate is mild and rendered agreeable by the beautiful and romantic scenery and interesting objects of the neighbourhood. *St. Leonard's* (2,737) a handsome suburb, has become a favourite residence. The "battle of Hastings" was won by William the Conqueror, 1066, who landed at Pevensey Bay, very near.

Sutton (6,800) has agricultural trade. Bognor (3,000) is a fashionable watering-place. Rye (*Rother*) had at one time a deep harbour, but it is now closed up. Littlehampton (*Arun*) and Seaford are noteworthy places.

Hampshire,* abounding in forests,† valleys, and woodlands, is, on the whole, a fertile and well-cultivated county, traversed by the N. and S. Downs, which are here united. It is drained by the *Itchen*, *Test*, and the *Avon*. Besides the usual crops, hops are extensively cultivated, and in the

* Called also Hants or Southampton.

† Great numbers of pigs are fed on the acorns, and the "Hampshire bacon" is much prized. The *New Forest* is in the S.W.; and the small forests of *East Bere* and *Woolmer* are also in this county.

S. of the county, there is great industry in supplying the usual articles of naval equipment to the immense number of vessels which lie in Spithead and the *Solent*. There are numerous oysters, lobsters, and other fish along the coast. In the *New Forest* there are oaks of many hundred years' growth. Spithead, defended from all winds, can accommodate 1,000 vessels. It is so deep, that at low water the largest ship can enter.

Winchester (14,703) (*Itchen*), a very ancient city, and a royal residence under the Romans, Saxons, and Normans, is in a valley between chalk hills, and has some fine public buildings. It has a magnificent cathedral, a college widely celebrated, and an infirmary, with numerous remains of castles and abbeys. It was the favourite residence of the Norman Kings.

Portsmouth* (113,500), at the mouth of Portsmouth harbour, unrivalled for spaciousness and safety, and defended by fortifications that render it impregnable, is the rendezvous of the Channel fleet. The docks, the arsenals, the storehouses, the block machinery, and the stupendous arrangements made here for building, repairing, and equipping a fleet, are on a stupendous scale. It is a government naval port; the population depends on the various public establishments, and comprises a great many half-pay officers. It is the resort of the West India and Peninsular steam packets; and the New York sailing packets, Indiamen, and ships going everywhere.

Southampton (54,000) (*Itchen*), a rising sea-port, the Packet Station for the West India, Mediterranean, East India, and China Mails, has a very extensive intercourse with the Channel Islands. It is the head-quarters of the Ordnance Survey. It was the birth-place of Dr. Watts, and has many excellent public buildings.

Christchurch (15,415), at the mouth of the Avon and Stour, is engaged in making fusee chains and gloves. It has a double tide.

Gosport, properly a suburb of Portsmouth, is parted from it by an arm of the sea, but partakes of the same industries.

Lyndhurst, the capital of the New Forest, is a small town.

The Isle of Wight, lovely in scenery and genial in climate, is politically united to Hants, from which it is separated by the Solent and Spithead. In the centre is a range of chalk downs running from E. to W.; pasture land abounds in the N., and corn lands in the S. It is

* This town, Chatham, and Plymouth are our naval arsenals.

about 23 miles from E. to W., and about 13 from N. to S., with an area of 149 square miles. The climate is, perhaps, the mildest in the British empire. The river *Medina* drains this isle, and divides it into two almost equal parts. Population is 65,000.

Newport (8,000) (*Medina*), the capital, is a neat, quiet little town, in a central position.

Cowes (5,730), the head-quarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron, stands at the mouth of the *Medina*. *Osborne House*, one of the palaces of Her Majesty, is in its vicinity.

Ryde (11,234) (*Spithead*), a highly fashionable town, much frequented for bathing and yachting, has a new pier, which forms an excellent promenade. In the vicinity are beautiful villas.

Ventnor (*Coast*), sheltered by neighbouring heights, lies on the S.W. of the island: is a favourite winter residence.

Yarmouth, a small town of much antiquity, has some fishing. Sandown is a watering-place, and resort of consumptive patients.

Berks,* irregular in shape, lies S. of the Thames; has a varied scenery, by chalk hills and levels, often called vales, as the rich Vale of the "White Horse,"† with a good soil, is interesting as containing the favourite residence of our sovereigns, *Windsor* castle, surrounded by its park and gardens. Grain crops are largely raised, and the *Thames* and *Kenet*‡ afford good fish.

Reading (32,372) (*Kenet*), carries on a considerable trade in flour, timber, and malt; it has some establishments for making sail-cloths, ribands, and pins, and is much engaged in the making of boot-trees and lasts. It is the birth-place of Archbishop Laud; formerly had an abbey, the remains of which are still seen. It also has iron works and biscuit making.

Abingdon (5,800) consists of several wide streets; has a good market in grain, with a little cloth and carpet making.

Windsor (29,000), celebrated for its magnificent castle, has for ages been the residence of the British sovereigns. Its scenery of sylvan beauty, its park and gardens, are much admired. Its castle was first built by the Conqueror as a hunting seat. It is an agricultural

* Formerly written *Berkshire*; hence its present pronunciation.

† In the W. of the county; so called from a chalky cliff said to resemble a horse.

‡ "The *Kenet* swift, for silver eels renowned,
The *Loddon* slow, with verdant alders crowned."—*Pope*.

district, and includes ~~some~~ paper mills and carriage manufactories. Hungerford (8,270) (*Kennet*), near the borders of this county and Wilts, has a good grain market. Newbury (7,597) (*Kennet*), has trade in malting and machine making. Two battles, one in 1643, and the other in 1644, occurred here; the Royalists were defeated on both occasions. Maidenhead (6,173), on the Thames, is the resort of oarsmen. The renowned "Wellington College" is in this county.

Wilts, a fertile county, is divided into South and North; the former varied with hill, river, and valley, and abounding in rich meadows and grain fields; the latter is a thickly-wooded level district. The downs are in the middle, and afford excellent pasturage for sheep. The *Avons*, *Nadder*, and *Kennet*, are the chief rivers, by which it is admirably watered. Salisbury Plain, about 20 miles long and 14 broad, is a tract of chalk, where stands *Stonehenge*, the most remarkable and extensive Druidical remains in the United Kingdom.

Salisbury (13,000) with a fine cathedral, one of the most elegant and regular Gothic structures in the kingdom, is on the Avon, and has trade in ale.

Devizes (7,524), near the centre of the county, was once famous for its woollen manufactures, of which but little remains; but it has silk-throwing, snuff manufactories, and malt-kilns, and many public buildings. It is the seat of the county Lenten assizes and a good corn market.

Bradford (10,645) on the Avon, engaged in the west of England cloth manufacture, is a town of great antiquity.

Trowbridge (12,588), on the river Biss, has extensive manufactures of kerseymeres, tweeds, and broad cloths of the very best description. The town is the wealthiest and most prosperous in the county.

Swindon (11,469), standing on a hill, a neatly-built town, has great railway-workshops, and a corn market. It is chiefly inhabited by engineers and machinists.

Marlborough* (3,660), with a college founded in 1843 for the education of sons of Church of England clergymen, gave the title of duke to Lord Churchill, the celebrated general. It is a good butter and cheese mart, and has rope-making.

Calne (2,468) and Chippenham (6,887), are small towns with agricultural trade.

* So called from its chalk hills; chalk being anciently called marl.

Wilton (6,112), from which the county derived its name, produces the very best carpets. It stands on the Wiley. Here Alfred the Great defeated the Danes, 871.

Cricklade, on the Thames, was twice destroyed by the Danes. It is at present a centre of trade.

Dorset, uneven and hilly in surface, with luxuriant pasturage, beautiful scenery, and a mild climate, has been called the "Garden of England." It produces excellent pipe clay along the banks of the *Frome*. Immense flocks of sheep are fed on the downs and hills in the interior; corn, flax, and hemp, are grown. The *Stour* and *Frome* are the chief rivers.

The Isle of Portland, on which there is a convict prison, is much famed for its excellent building-stone, of which most London public edifices were built; and *Purbeck Island* gives abundance of paving-stones.

Dorchester (6,915), in the midst of an immense sheep pasturage district on the *Frome*, a town of great antiquity, seated at the point of junction of several railways, is noted for the excellence of its ale, and its extensive sheep and cattle fairs. It has a few cloth factories.

Weymouth (10,000), on the coast, the favourite resort of summer visitors as a bathing-place, is the seat of daily steam traffic to the Channel Islands. Portland Harbour renders it one of the most important naval stations, and it is defended by a large fortress.

Poole (10,129), a clean, well-built seaport, with a good tidal harbour, has trade with North America, and some coasting trade. It has long been famous for its excellent oysters. It has two tides in twelve hours.

Shaftesbury (2,472), a large old town, on a bleak hill, has agricultural trade.

Lyne Regis (2,329), now resorted to for sea-bathing, has coasting trade. Here Monmouth landed, 1685, in his unfortunate expedition.

Devon,* with about 160 miles of sea-coast, with fine bays and harbours, is a rich agricultural county, produces the best butter and cider, and numbers of fat oxen from its extensive pastures. It contains copper, tin, and lead, with bismuth and many other mineral substances. The uplands

* In the Royal Forest of *Exmoor* the red deer still roam; and on *Dartmoor* the wolf was hunted in Queen Elizabeth's time.

have a poor soil. The extensive waste called "Dartmoor Forest" lies in the W., supporting immense droves of small sheep. In the valleys the soil is rich, and the air particularly mild. Marble is abundant in the limestone rocks bordering on the Channel. It is drained by the *Exe*, *Tamar*, *Torridge*, *Dart*, and *Taw*, with numerous smaller streams. The scenery is beautiful in many places.

Exeter (34,646), termed "the Metropolis of the West," is a handsome commercial city, being the centre of an immense population, which has been greatly increased since the completion of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. It has a pleasant situation on an eminence on the E. bank of the Exe. Its cathedral churches and public buildings are much admired. Exeter carries on an export trade in cider and woollen goods, manufactured in the neighbourhood, and imports wine, fruits, drugs, linens, iron, hemp, timber, and tallow. It also has trade in corn and coal. Exeter communicates with Topsham by means of a canal capable of receiving ships of considerable size.

Plymouth, with a citadel, is noted for manufactures and a large foreign trade; its government dock-yards, gun wharf, victualling office, and royal marine barracks, strong fortifications, great naval and military establishments, are much praised; with a spacious harbour, protected by a gigantic breakwater. The *Eddystone* lighthouse, about 10 miles distant, on a granite rock, is an instance of marvellous perseverance.*

Devonport, a naval arsenal and dockyard, indebted for its origin to its selection for one of our principal naval arsenals. Its harbour is admitted to be the finest in the world, and has also been chosen as the site of one of the great naval steam yards. Its dockyards cover ninety-six acres. It forms the headquarters of the western military district. Its industry is naval and commercial; the locality, however, is an agricultural one.

Barnstaple (11,636) (*Taw*), well built, has paper, leather, lace, and malting trade.

Bideford (6,953), prettily situated on the Torridge, has considerable shipbuilding, imports timber from America and the Baltic, sugar from the West Indies, and coals from S. Wales.

Exmouth (5,538), a watering-place enjoyable at all seasons from its climate, has been lately much improved by the erection of spacious docks, etc., and the building of tasteful residences in the vicinity.

* First erected, 1696; blown down in a hurricane, 1708; destroyed by fire, 1755. The present structure, which is a circular tower of stone 86½ feet high, strongly cemented together, and firmly crumbed, was built 1759.

Infracombe (4,700) (*Br. Channel*), an improving watering-place; has a safe harbour, and a good herring fishery. **Torquay** (21,000) (*Torbay*), is a delightful watering-place, with a mild climate, being sheltered by hills. **Brixham** is another watering-place, noted for a mild climate. **Tavistock** (7,725), combines with agriculture some tin and lead mining. It is the birth-place of Sir Francis Drake. **Dartmouth** (4,978) (*Dart*), an old town, was burned by the French in the reign of Richard I. **Tiverton** (10,000) (*Exe*), a town standing among hills, has manufactures of lace, a town-hall, and a theatre. **Honiton** (3,000) has a similar industry. Its streets are well lighted and paved. **Totnes** (4,000) (*Dart*), a railway centre, has a race course. **Dawlish** (4,000) and **Teignmouth** (7,000) are watering-places.

Cornwall,* whose mines have for centuries given employment to thousands, is a rugged county, with the most southern and most western points in England, with many barren high lands, an ungenial climate, and a light soil. Fishing is here a very important industry. The minerals, which are chiefly tin, copper, and lead, are mostly in the W. The E. is agricultural. The Land's End is nearly on the meridian of Dublin and Belfast. It is drained by the *Tamar* and *Camel*. The pilchard fishery is along the N. coast.

Bodmin (5,000), the capital, standing in the centre of the county, owes its importance to the mineral wealth in its vicinity.

Launceston (3,435), on the Tamar, in the extreme E., stands on the top of a small hill, and is a very ancient town.

Truro† (11,000), a well-built town, has extensive trade in tin, lead; copper mining and smelting works; hence called the mining capital of the county. It is the birth-place of the brothers Lander, the African travellers.

Liskeard (4,700), an improving town, is irregularly built.

Falmouth (5,294), with a good harbour, exports tin and copper.

Padstow exports potters' clay, and is one of the chief places of the pilchard fishery.

Pensance (10,046), on Mounts Bay, the most westerly town in England, is noted for the mildness of its climate, and carries on a considerable traffic in the exportation of tin and fish, is the market town for a large agricultural district, besides being an active seaport. Sir H. Davy was born here.

St. Ives (10,000), with coasting trade and a pilchard fishery, is an

* In shape like a horn or cornucopia; hence its name.

† So called from the Cornish word, *Truru*, which means "three streets."

old town on a bay of same name, where Perkin Warbeck landed to inflame the Cornish rebellion, 1487.

St. Austell, near a bay of same name, has rich tin and copper mines in its vicinity. Porcelain clay is also found here.

Somerset, with fertile valleys and hills running in parallel ridges, is a rich agricultural county, exhibiting every variety of soil and scenery. It is along the low lands near the coast that the famous "cheddar" cheese is produced. The valleys yield excellent crops of corn and grass; and its manufactures are important. Geese are reared in great numbers. In the north of the county coal and lead are found, particularly in the Mendip hills. It is drained by the *Avon*, *Parrot*, and *Tone*.

Taunton (15,000), with some good buildings, is the capital and assize town. There are some small silk and woollen manufactories, but the principal trade is agricultural. Imports of Welsh coal, and exports of agricultural and dairy produce are brought by the Bridgewater Canal. Here Monmouth proclaimed himself king, 1685, and here the inhuman Jeffries held the bloody assizes.

Bath* (52,500) (*Avon*), a well-built city, and a good market for beef, veal, mutton, etc., contains a greater number of booksellers and circulating libraries for its size than any city of the empire. The waters, to which the city owes its origin, well known to the Romans, retain all their medicinal qualities, and attract numerous visitors, particularly fashionable invalids.

Frome (9,750) is 11 miles south of Bath, near Selwood Forest, on a river of same name; has manufactures of woollens and ale.

Weston-Super-Mare (10,500) and Clevedon (4,000) are fashionable watering-places, the resort of many of the inhabitants of the midland and western counties. The former is the nearest English port to S. Wales. Its climate is bracing.

Glastonbury (3,870), with ruins of an old abbey which once covered 60 acres, has trade in shoes and gloves.

Crewkerne (3,560) is engaged in the making of sail-cloth and hosiery.

Bridgewater (12,000) (*Parrot*), produces excellent scouring bricks, widely known as "bath-bricks;" is remarkable for the height of its tide, which sometimes forms a bore; has coasting-trade, and is the birth-place of Admiral Blake.

Wells (4,617), a joint bishop's see with Bath, is pleasantly situated

* It has been called "a city of terraces and crescents."

at the base of the Mendip hills ; and besides its cathedral, considered one of the most superb in the kingdom, it has many attractions. The trade is at present chiefly retail ; the silk and other manufactures, for which it was once famous, having been transferred to other places, and the corn market having declined considerably.

Wellington (6,119) (*Tone*) is engaged in agriculture.

Gloucester, though generally classed as an inland county, on account of the great width of the Severn estuary here is also regarded as maritime. It is naturally considered under three heads : the *Hill*, which, though considerably elevated, has a moderate climate ; the *Vale*, which extends along the Severn on both sides, consisting of a rich loam ; *Dean Forest*, the largest in England, constitutes the third division, supplies most of the timber to the navy, and lies W. of the Severn. Lead, coal, and iron are found in large quantities ; but agriculture and dairy farming constitute the special industry. Excellent cheese is made. It is drained by the *Severn*, the *Avon*, and the *Wye*.

Gloucester (18,330), the cap., with a magnificent cathedral, stands on the Severn, has extensive manufactures of flax, timber, and iron. Its commerce is increasing. It is the birthplace of Taylor, the water-poet, and Whitfield, the preacher. It has a large number of statues.

Bristol, a county of itself, is an irregularly built city, and ranks as our third great port ; its trade with the S. of Ireland, S. Wales, the West Indies, and several other places, being most extensive. It has also numerous manufactories of glass, soap, copper, brass, iron, lead, and tin ; and some floor-cloth factories, iron foundries, ship-yards, chain-cable works, and sugar refineries. It is surrounded by coal-fields. The public buildings are noteworthy. Its cathedral was originally part of an old abbey of St. Augustine. It was made a free port in 1848, since which the city has greatly increased. It is the birth-place of Southey the poet, Sebastian Cabot, and other important individuals.

Clifton (26,364), on a rock, is a Bristol suburb, has mineral springs, a genial climate, and a much-admired suspension-bridge.

Stroud (38,602), amidst the Cotswolds, has water celebrated for the dyeing of scarlet and other grain colours, on which account the clothing trade has been extended for upwards of 20 miles along the river Frome. It has woollen and fulling mills, and dyeing establishments, and produces the best billiard cloths. *Painswick*, *Bisley*, and *Durnsley*, are engaged in the cloth trade in this district.

Cheltenham, on the small river *Chelt*, delightfully situated in the vale of Gloucester, at the base of the Cotswolds, is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and the medicinal properties of its waters. In summer the town is resorted to for its mineral springs, in winter it is frequented for its hunting and society, being a pleasure town: It has many fine public buildings, including a theatre, assembly, and concert rooms, and some good schools.

Cirencester (7,681) (*Churn*), was formerly a place of eminence whose abbot had a seat in parliament. It is the seat of the Royal Agricultural College, the district being chiefly agricultural—a great wool mart—carpets and cutlery are manufactured.

Tewkesbury (5,409), on the Avon, near its junction with the Severn, in the fertile vale of Evesham, was once famous for its monastery. It has manufactures of lace and hosiery, a grammar school, and some literary institutions. Here Edward IV. defeated the Lancastrians, 1471. *Stew* is a seat of the shoe trade.

Monmouth* formerly in Wales, rich in minerals (coal and iron), combines of late years agricultural, mining, and manufacturing industry. It is moorland on the S., hilly in the W., with every variety of scenery. The *Usk* is the chief river; the *Rumney* divides this county from Glamorgan, and the *Wye* from Gloucester. Welsh is much spoken here.

Monmouth (5,874), on the *Wye*, is the chief town of this prosperous county, surrounded by the most magnificent scenery, is the centre of mineral wealth, and contains many elements of prosperity. It has a grammar school, and is the birth-place of Henry V.

Abergavenny (7,000), an old town among the hills, has an old castle of historical note, a grammar school, coal and iron trade.

Newport (26,957), on the *Usk*, now raises its head as an important commercial station by its exports of iron and coal, and within the last few years an extensive and increasing trade has arisen in coal for steam purposes, steel rails, and tin plates. Here the Chartist riots broke out (1839), under Frost.

Chepstow, a fast improving town near the mouth of the *Wye*, with trade in timber, iron, coals, wines, and cider, has the highest tide in the British Isles, which often rises to 60 or 70 feet. Here on a rock, on the river's brink, stands an old castle, an impressive ruin.

Pontypool (5,000), a town N. of Newport, is the place where the

* In this county and Brecknock, large and useful mules, the finest in the kingdom, are much used, and the Spanish breed has been successfully introduced.

art of imitating Japan varnish was discovered. It has extensive iron and coal trade.

Tredegar (10,000) is famous as a coal and iron seat.

Hereford, famous for its cattle, hops, and wheat, produces much cider. The surface traversed by the Wye is richly wooded, orchards cover extensive districts. The Malvern hills touch the east border, and many other hills are found in the county; a good loam soil is in the lowlands.

Hereford (18,355), an episcopal city, with a cathedral and some fine public buildings, stands on the Wye; has manufactures of leather gloves, hats, flannels, and cutlery; and trade in cider, hops, corn, wool, bark, and timber. In October the largest fair in England for cattle and sheep is held in this city; many orchards surround it. It is the birthplace of D. Garrick, and General Havelock.

Leominster (6,000), with narrow streets, on the small river Lugg, in a fertile vale, has trade in hats, cider, hops, and coarse cloth.

Ledbury (5,000), near which are some marble quarries, has trade in hops, perry, and cider.

Shropshire, with a level surface and fertile soil in the N. and E., is hilly in the S. and W. The Wrekin rises 1,300 feet, and the Corndon mountain 1,700 feet, above sea-level. The Severn, running from W. to S.E., divides it into two almost equal portions. This county produces pitch and tar in abundance. Colebrook-dale, with large iron-works, runs along the Severn between two nicely-wooded hills, and has a coal-field. It has also some moors and bogs, or mosses. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people; but iron, coal, and lead constitute valuable industries.

Shrewsbury (23,300), on the Severn, has a grammar school, founded by Edward VI.; manufactures of linen, thread, canvas, and iron-wares; an extensive trade in coal, and a salmon fishery. It has some handsome churches; and here Harry Hotspur fell, having been defeated by Henry IV., 1403. It has a good market of provisions and Welsh flannels. Its cakes and stained glass are much esteemed.

Oswestry (7,308), near the borders of Wales, was named from the Saxon King Oswald. Its manufactures are coarse linens and woollens

Ludlow (5,087) (*Teme*), is a well-built town in the midst of a fertile country. Wenlock (19,400) and Madely (4,500) have coal mines.

Bridgenorth (5,900) (*Severn*), has been long famous for its gun-smiths. It also has worsted and nail factories.

Wellington (5,900) has coal mining, metal, and glass works. Some mineral springs are in the vicinity.

Stafford may be treated under three heads: the district of the Potteries in the N., the great coal and iron district in the S., called the *Black Country*; and the agricultural district in the centre. The prominent features of the Potteries are universal stacks of bricks, collieries, and foundries. Along the course of the Dove, excellent grazing land abounds; moorlands are found in the N.W., where some hills rise 1,000 to 1,200 feet. In this county, there are two coal fields; also marls, pipe-clay, and ironstone, are found. It is the seat of the manufacture of china and earthenware, and has a rapidly rising iron trade. It is drained by the *Trent* and its tributaries, the *Scw*, *Lyme*, and *Dove*.

Stafford (14,437), on the *Row*, the county town, and one of the principal stations of the London and North-Western Railway, is neatly built, and is the largest railway centre in the county, lines radiating from it in six different directions. The staple trade of the town is the manufacture of boots and shoes, tanning and brewing. It has some good public buildings.

Wolverhampton, a place of great antiquity, the most populous and wealthy town in Staffordshire, is famous for its manufacture of locks and keys, hardware, japanned ware, and heavy iron articles. There are numerous furnaces for smelting iron in the immediate neighbourhood. Of the iron and coal district, in the S. of the county, Wolverhampton may be termed the metropolis.

Wednesbury, very much engaged in the iron trade, produces axles, wheels, girders, iron and brass tubes for locomotives, saws, harness, grates, and guns. It has numerous good schools.

Bilston (24,000), an improving town, has, in addition to the above, steel and japanned wares, foundries, forges, and slitting mills.

Walsall has manufactures of saddlers' ironmongery, the most extensive in the kingdom; iron bedsteads, spectacle-frames, and small steel goods are largely produced. It has a grammar school and many public buildings.

West Bromwich is now very industrious in the iron and coal trade.

The gas works are the largest known, and supply light sixteen miles around.

Hanley (40,000), is the central town of the Potteries. Within a radius of five miles there is a population of 200,000 persons, employed in the pottery, glass, coal, and iron trades. The district around is almost exhaustless in coal and ironstone. It has a school of art, several religious edifices, and a mechanics' institute; a town-hall, museum, and cattle-market.

Burslem (25,560), on an eminence, is well-built and much engaged in china and glass making. It has some good public buildings.

Stoke (130,500) (*Trent*), in the Potteries, has also extensive trade in iron and coal, and comprehends many townships. It has several fine churches, chapels, and schools.

Newcastle-under-Lyme (16,000), with broad streets, has cotton factories, manufactures of hats, and potteries; iron works, and large collieries in the vicinity. It has many public buildings, including a grammar school.

Leek (11,331) (*Churnet*), with silk manufactures, is well-built. Is a seat of the iron trade, and has manufactures of twists and ribbands. It has many benevolent institutions.

Cheadle (*Tean*), has manufactures of tape, brass, tin, and copper.

Brierley Hill (11,000), has trade in coal and iron, glass works, &c.

Tamworth (*Tame*), the capital of the Mercian kings in Saxon times, is a railway centre, with brick-making, brewing, and dyeing. It has a grammar school and many benevolent institutions.

Burton (20,378) (*Trent*), consisting of two principal streets, has manufactures of cotton goods, hats, and iron-works. Its *ale* is universally esteemed, and its breweries are the largest in the world.

Lichfield (7,380), the birth-place of Dr. Johnson, has a cathedral and a grammar school. This city stands in a fine valley.

Worcester, with rich pastures in the valleys, has several hills, two of which run nearly parallel. The Malvern hills, running on the W. parallel to the Severn, are green to the summit, and afford good sheep pasturage. The Clent hills run towards the E. of the county. The *Avon*, *Stour*, and *Severn* drain the county; the latter running through it from N. to S. Apples, pears, potatoes, and hops, are largely produced. The climate is dry and the rainfall very small compared with other districts.

Worcester (33,221), a well-built, pleasant city, in a nice country, with broad streets, has a cathedral and many other places of worship,

a theatre, library, and a grammar school. It is noted for its manufacture of gloves and porcelain; vinegar, sauces, lace, and manures. In 1651 Cromwell, with 30,000 men, here defeated Charles II.

Bewdley (3,000), near the Severn, is a well-built town, with manufactures of carpets, combs, and some iron and brass works.

Bromsgrove (7,000), with a grammar school, is famed for its manufactures of buttons, nails, and needles.

Dudley, one of the most important business towns in the Midland Counties, has extensive manufactures of iron, besides trade in limestone and coal. Glass is also manufactured in considerable quantities. It is in a detached part of the county, and surrounded by S. Staffordshire. Its castle sustained a siege by the Parliamentarians. In the vicinity spas exist.

Malvern (6,000), one of the most fashionable and best frequented watering-places, is situated on the eastern declivity of the Malvern Hills. The admirable quality of the water, and the fame of its numerous physicians, attract great numbers of persons, while its many natural beauties render it a favourite resort to pleasure-seekers even in the winter. It has a college.

Redditch (6,000) has manufactures of needles, producing 70 or 80 millions per week; it also produces fishing tackle.

Kidderminster (22,000) (*Stour*), has carpet, woollen, and worsted factories, a grammar school, and other public buildings.

Droitwich (6,000), with prolific salt springs, and *Stourbridge* (10,000), with crucibles, are industrious towns.

Warwick, divided into two parts by the Avon, has rich soil, a mild climate, and combines mining and manufacturing industry with agriculture. It is very much a level county of an oval shape, and has some fine plantations, and a small coal field. Several canals traverse this county, forming convenient means of transport before railways were introduced.

Warwick (11,000), an ancient town, burnt in 1694, but beautifully rebuilt on an eminence near the Avon, has many ancient monuments and buildings; the most important is Warwick Castle, the residence of the Earls of Warwick, standing on a rock forty feet in height. Caesar's Tower, supposed to be the most ancient part of the fabric, is 147 feet high. Guy's Tower, at the north angle, 130 feet high, was erected in 1394. The interior is remarkable for its splendour and elegance. In the green-house is the celebrated Warwick Vase, presented by Sir W. Hamilton, and capable of containing 163 gallons, being 31 feet in circumference. It was considerably injured by fire, 1872.

Birmingham, in the N.W. of the county, on the Rea, is a great industrial seat, with the most extensive manufactures of machinery, fire-arms, etc., in the world. It stands on the side of a hill, nearly in the form of a crescent: its lower part is formed of workshops and warehouses, etc., the upper of regular and handsome buildings. In the time of Henry the Eighth it was chiefly inhabited by "smiths that use to make knives, and all manner of cutting tools, and lorimers that make bittes, and a great many nailours." The manufacture of fire-arms was introduced after the Revolution in 1688, and has increased with amazing rapidity. Swords and accoutrements are manufactured in large quantities. The button manufacture, and that of light and heavy steel goods, and steel pens, as well as iron and brass foundries, glass-cutting, die-sinking, electro-plating, edge-tools, agricultural implements, lamps, and gasaliers, iron bedsteads, and laminating, are carried on to an enormous extent. Most of the merchants and manufacturers have their residences in the vicinity of the town, and many of these display much architectural taste. The machinery made use of in the manufactures of Birmingham, will ever rank among the highest productions of human ingenuity, and the most valuable inventions of the age. Priestly, Hutton, and Watt, long resided here. It has a grammar school, park, and council-hall.

Coventry,* a city and county of itself, consisting of the city and municipality, is celebrated for every style of plain and fancy silk ribbons, gimp-trimming, and silk plush; for the manufacture of watches, and for its dyeing establishments. The surrounding villages are engaged in similar industries.

Rugby (10,000), pleasantly situated on the Avon, has a popular school. It has some good buildings, fine streets, and modern houses; is a great railway centre.

Stratford (6,000), on the Avon, is the birthplace of Shakspeare, and the place where he died; it has a grammar school.

Leamington (22,000) is celebrated for its twelve medicinal springs, and has a great hunting season from October to June, when the town is very full of visitors. It is handsomely built, having broad streets, nice squares and crescents.

Kenilworth (3,335), neatly built, has the ruins of an old castle, the seat of Simon de Montfort. Here for seventeen days Queen Elizabeth was entertained by the Earl of Leicester.

Nuneaton (7,350), has trade in ribbons, hats, mining, and quarrying.

Leicester, with gently rising hills, has a rich soil in the S.W.; but in N.E., where a light soil is found, it is rather

* Its walls, in 1682, were demolished by Charles II. Pop., 37,700.

poor. It produces the largest sheep and coach horses ; and more than half the land is under pasturage. Green crops are largely produced, and much cheese is made in its extensive dairies. Its rivers are : *Avon*, *Soar*, *Anker*, and *Welland*, all of which rise in the W. of the county.

Leicester, on the *Soar*, is the first commercial town of importance on the railway route between London and the North. It is a place of very great antiquity, having been a city in the time of the Heptarchy. It employs a great number of persons in combing and spinning wool, and manufacturing it into articles of hosiery, in making elastics for boots, and lace. It has excellent schools. Here Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530. It was besieged and taken by Charles I., 1645.

Loughborough (11,600) (*Soar*), among fertile meadows, has manufactures of woollen and cotton hosiery, lace, millinery, boots and shoes.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, a nice town with a good market. Coal and ironstone are worked in the neighbourhood. It has manufactures of hats and hosiery, and a grammar school.

Hinckley (7,000), a well built town, has Roman remains and extensive manufactures of coarse hosiery, needles, and baskets.

Melton Mowbray (5,000) is a handsome town, with stabling for the fox hunters who frequent it. It also makes pork pies for the London market.

Lincoln, a very flat county, with about 112 miles of a low marshy coast, has every variety of soil, and is greatly enriched by an improved system of husbandry. It produces splendid oxen of a large size ; and the rearing of cattle is a staple industry, most of the fens now being rich pastures. This county supplies London with many of its rabbits, poultry, and wild fowl. Its surface presents three natural divisions : the *Fens*, now protected by firm embankments from the sea, which formerly inundated them, are highly productive ; the *Heaths*, lying between the Humber and Grantham, more elevated, are well cultivated ; and the *Wolds*, which run N. W. to the Humber, also produce good crops. The *Witham* has most of its course in the county, and the *Trent* and *Welland* also run through it.

Lincoln (26,762), the cap., an ancient city, stands on the Witham, on the slope of a hill. The cathedral, on an eminence, is one of the most magnificent buildings of the kind in Britain. Its bell is well known as the finest in England. There are extensive corn mills and iron works, linseed cake, manures, and hides for tanning are extensively imported; an enormous coal, wool, and corn trade is carried on. Its horse fair is celebrated. The "battle of Lincoln," in which Stephen was taken prisoner, occurred in 1141, and the defeat of the French called the "Fair of Lincoln" in 1217.

Spalding (9,966) is in an extensive agricultural district; it is also a port, being about eight miles from the Wash, on the Welland, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade in corn, coals, wood, flax, and hemp; and has a large cattle market.

Boston (15,576), a thriving town, on the Witham, carries on an extensive trade with the north of Europe in deals, battens, hemp, iron, and linen. It imports coals from Sunderland and Newcastle, and manufactures agricultural machinery; it has a grammar school.

Grimsby (20,238), on the Humber, has a fine harbour, extensive ship-building, and fishing trade.

Louth (10,500), on the Ludd, has carpet making, foundries, tanneries, traffic in coal and grain; a corn exchange and grammar school.

Grantham (5,000) (*Witham*), is a fine town, with agricultural industry, iron-founding, and manufactures of cakes. **Stamford** (7,846), handsomely built, with trade in malt, coal, and freestone, is in the centre of an agricultural district. **Horncastle** (*Bane*), has a magnificent horse fair, and trade in corn, leather, and wool. **Gainsborough** (7,500) (*Trent*), has extensive iron works. Here Cavendish was defeated and slain by Cromwell, 1643.

Rutland, the smallest county in England, is well watered by the *Welland* and many smaller streams. Corn and pasture land abound. The surface has open valleys running E. and W., and separated from one another by low hills and gentle elevations, particularly in the north-east.

Oakham (3,000), on the vale of Chatmoss fairly built, has an ancient castle, and a grammar school.

Uppingham (2,000) has a large school, and some agricultural trade.

Nottingham consists of a broad valley, very fruitful on the E. where a clay soil exists, but rather woody and unfruitful on the W. The climate is remarkably dry. Its

agriculture has lately been brought to great perfection, as well as its cattle-rearing. Sherwood, the only royal forest N. of the Trent, has much declined in extent. A small portion of the S. Yorkshire coal field runs into this county. Some good orchards and market gardens are found. It is drained by the *Trent*, and its tributary the *Idle*.

Nottingham, on a rock of soft stone, is a seat of the silk and cotton, hosiery, and lace manufactures. There are silk and cotton mills, and establishments for dyeing and bleaching. Tanning of leather is also carried on extensively. There is a great malting trade and a large business is done in corn and flour. Here Charles I. raised his standard, 1642. It has a grammar school.

Newark (12,000), on an island in the Trent, has manufactures of sheeting, and other goods; and exports largely malt, corn, wool, gypsum, and limestone. It has a grammar school. Charles I. here gave himself up to the Scots, 1646.

Mansfield (11,000), an ancient and populous town on the borders of Sherwood Forest, is in the centre of a large manufacturing and mining district. It has a hosiery trade, iron foundries, malting, linen and flour trade.

East Retford (3,194), on the Idle, contains a town-hall, a theatre, and a news-room.

Worksop (8,000), in a well wooded valley, near the River Rayton, has trade in corn, malt, and liquorice.

Derby, is mountainous and hilly towards the N. and W. including the district of the Peak, which has four summits above 700 feet in height, and is remarkable for its caverns, about which many stories are told to visitors by the inhabitants of the district. The highlands are intersected by narrow valleys. Rich grain crops are produced in the level districts, and lead is found in the elevated regions. Many woods and coppices exist in Derby, and in general the farms are small, and mode of cultivation antiquated. It has great mineral wealth. It is drained by *Derwent*, *Dove*, and *Trent*.

Derby, on the Derwent, is famous for its silk manufactures; there are also several cotton factories and porcelain works. Here all kinds of ornaments are made of the marble and spar found in the vicinity. Many are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches, trade

in malt and rolling mills, also foundries, tanneries, soap works, and bleaching grounds. Here in 1745 the Pretender halted and returned to the north.

Belper (8,527) (*Derwent*), with large cotton manufactures, is a flourishing town, with iron and lead mining.

Buxton (3,700) (*Wye*), lies in a pleasant valley, surrounded by hills. It has nine wells, whose waters are hot and sulphurous, yet palatable, often very efficacious in rheumatic complaints. It has a library, an assembly-room, &c.

Ripley (5,639), has trade in iron and coal.

Glossop (17,000), an important town near the Peak, is active and industrious, and has cotton manufactures, and calico printing.

Matlock (*Derwent*), much frequented for its beautiful scenery and its baths, is situated in a picturesque and attractive valley, surrounded by romantic hills.

Chesterfield (11,426) (*Rother*) has extensive coal works, iron foundries, lace, cotton, silk, and worsted manufactures, extensive malting establishments, machine works and potteries.

Hertford, the greatest malting county in England, is remarkable for its agricultural advancement. It has no lofty hills, the surface being undulating and much covered with wood. The climate is mild, and there are many orchards. It is watered by the *Lea* and *Colne*.

Hertford (7,164) (*Lea*), is a place of very considerable antiquity, and does a large agricultural and malting trade. Here King John of France, and King David II. of Scotland, were at the same time imprisoned in the reign of Edward III.

St. Alban's (8,303), a very ancient town, has some splendid churches and public buildings. Here the Lancastrians were defeated, 1455; and here, in 1461, the Yorkists were defeated by Queen Margaret.

Ware (5,000) (*Lea*), is an important corn market, and supplies London with water and malt. It was the scene of John Gilpin's well-known adventure.

Watford (7,500) (*Colne*), has a good corn and live stock market.

Bishop Stortford (6,500), is also engaged in the malting trade.

Buckingham, irregular in shape, is undulating in the S., but crossed in the N. by the Chiltern hills, N. of which

are the richest pastures, from which London receives much butter, and fat cattle. The *Chiltern hills*, once covered with beech, and rising to the height of 820 feet at Nettlebed, give name to a nominal office enabling a member of Parliament to vacate his seat. They rise to 900 feet, under the name of Wendover hill. Some paper is made; but agriculture is the staple industry of this county, which is drained by the *Thames* and *Ouse*.

Aylesbury (28,760), which has broad handsome streets, is the capital, and has some silk factories; and is the place of nomination at elections for the county. Its excellent breed of ducks is far-famed.

Buckingham (10,500) has a low situation on the Ouse, and though an ancient town, is of little importance. Bone-lace is the only manufacture.

Wycombe, or **High Wycombe** (4,811), with paper mills, lace, and upholstery trade, is a small borough.

Eton, opposite Windsor, on the Thames, has long been celebrated for its college, now attended by above 800 pupils. It was founded by Henry VI., 1440.

Great Marlow (6,619), with many paper mills, stands on the Thames.

Olney, on the Ouse, is a market town, with agricultural trade.

Oxford, a rich midland county, is hilly and woody on the S.E., elevated and stony in the N.E., but rich and fertile in the centre, wheat, barley, and oats being largely raised. Much dairy farming is carried on. It is drained by numerous streams, tributaries of the Thames. The *Chiltern hills*, a range of chalk, run through the S.; *Edgehill* is on the borders of Warwick; *Whichwood* forest, once a wooded tract, is on the W., and produces some forest marble.

Oxford (31,554), the capital, the seat of the largest University in the United Kingdom, and one of the most celebrated in Europe, is a clean city, and a bishop's see. It derives its chief support from the University; but has also a brisk transit trade in iron and coals. Its streets are straight and well paved. Parliaments were often held here. The city stands between the streams *Cherwell* and *Isis*, and is noted for its beauty and the number and variety of its public buildings. It has botanic gardens, and an observatory.

Henley (4,500), on the Thames, is a handsome town, with a town-hall, and a theatre. It is the scene of an annual regatta.

Witney, on the Windrush, a tributary of the Thames, has long been noted for its blankets.

Banbury (4,106), on the Cherwell, is famous for its cakes of cheese, and ale. It has plush and girth manufactures, iron and timber works. Here the Yorkists were defeated in 1469, the Earl Warwick defeating Edward IV., near this town, at *Edgecote*.

Woodstock (7,477), on the Glyme, with a handsome town hall, is famous for its manufacture of leather gloves; and near it is *Blenheim*, built and presented by a grateful nation to the great Duke of Marlborough.

Northampton, the only county in the British Isles touched by nine others, has good tillage and pasture land, with an undulating surface, well wooded and watered. Extensive forests and plantations distinguish it from the neighbouring counties: three forests may be mentioned:—Whittlewood, or Whittlebury, Salcey, and Rockingham. The ground rises towards the N. and N. W., with a gradual slope towards the S. The *Nen*, *Welland*, *Avon*, and *Ouse*, drain this county. The climate is mild, and the soil various but productive.

Northampton, is a handsome and well-built town, containing many public buildings, and a fine spacious market-place. The principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes. It has also lace and hosiery, leather-dressing, saddlery, and iron-foundries. Its horse fairs are much frequented. It was burned in 1675. In 1460, the Earl of Warwick here defeated the Lancastrians.

Peterborough (17,429), on the *Nen*, once the seat of a rich abbey, on the borders of the Fen district, has a cathedral, and is surrounded by numerous monastic remains of great interest. It has an excellent grammar school, is a most important railway centre, and the seat of large and increasing markets.

Wellingborough (9,430) (*Nen*), on an eminence, has trade in corn, boots and shoes, and lace. It is regularly built in modern style, having been nearly destroyed by fire in 1738.

Kettering, on the *Nen*, is well-built, has some splendid public buildings. It is a great seat of the boot and shoe trade. It has also wool-stapling, and manufactures plush.

Huntingdon,* a part of which belongs to the Fen district, computed at 44,000 acres, of which 12,000 are pro-

* Called by the Saxons, Hunter's Down.

ductive, has a fertile soil, with rich pasture lands. It is drained by the *Nen* and *Ouse*. Whittlesea-mere, a sheet of water 2 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad, is in the N. E., and being now drained, produces luxuriant crops.

Huntingdon (4,242), the capital, stands on the Ouse on a rising ground, has trade in malt, wool, and corn. It has a grammar-school. It is the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell.

St. Ives (3,500), on the Ouse, has good cattle and sheep markets, and malting. Here Cromwell resided as a farmer.

St. Neots, (3,200), a nice town, has paper manufactures.

Bedford, nearly oval in form, is a small county, whose industry is principally agricultural, with a little straw-plait manufacture. Rich dairy farming prevails, and good crops are raised from its fertile, deep clay soil. A continuation of the Chiltern hills traverses it towards the S. It is drained by the *Ouse*, *Ivel*, and *Lea*.

Bedford (17,000), a good grain market, in a fertile tract on the Ouse (called the Vale of Bedford), has been celebrated for its manufacture of lace, and carries on an extensive trade in corn, coals, timber, and malt. A free education is given to children of inhabitants of all classes, in a series of schools, where eight exhibitions to college are annually given. It has trade in shoes and straw plait.

Biggleswade (4,200) (*Ivel*), with a good grain market, has manufactures of thread-lace, and straw plait.

Dunstable (4,558), on the Dunstable chalk downs, is the principal seat of the straw plait industry.

Leighton-Buzzard (*Ousel*), has lace and straw plait manufactures. It has a handsome corn-exchange.

Luton (17,317) (*Lea*), is pleasantly situated between ranges of the Chetham-hills, and employs many families in the manufacture of straw hats and bonnets.

Cambridge includes the island of Ely, a marshy district lying N. of the Ouse in the Fen region ; though marshy and fenny, it is now drained and become arable and splendidly tilled, and produces admirable oats and barley. This county is remarkably level, and its towns are situated on small elevations. It is drained by the *Ouse*, and its tributary the *Cam*.

Cambridge (30,740), on the Cam, derives its importance entirely from its celebrated University, consisting of seventeen colleges and halls situated in different parts of the town. The streets of the town are rather narrow.

Wisbeach (9,378), well built, on the Nen, is the port of Cambridgeshire. On account of the improvements in the river's navigation, it has risen to importance; holds a very prominent position in the Fens district, and is surrounded with populous villages, nearly all the inhabitants being engaged in trade, commerce, and agriculture.

Ely (8,200), in the midst of a fenny plain, is the only English city that has no member of Parliament.

Newmarket, on the borders of Suffolk, is well known on account of its races, which are held on a fine heath in the neighbourhood. It has great horse-training establishments, and most of its inhabitants are more or less interested in "Turf" matters.

March (5,854) is an agricultural town, and a great railway focus.

Middlesex, the metropolitan county, is doubtless the most important of the forty English counties, though only one other, Rutland, has a smaller superficial extent. The *Thames* forms its southern, the *Colne* its western, and the *Lea* its eastern boundary. The soil is, for the most part, gravel. The gently waving surface is well adapted for agriculture, though the soil, with the exception of a deep loam near the Thames, is naturally poor. Around London numerous nursery gardens, green-houses, noblemen's seats, and every other offspring of taste or luxury, are found. A range of small elevations protect the great metropolis from the north wind.

London* (3,251,000), the metropolis in many respects of all the world, stands on a plain through the centre of which runs the Thames; it is surrounded by hills of moderate height, and usually spoken of under five heads:—the *City* (74,732), containing the bank of England, the Mansion House, and the Royal Exchange, is the centre of the monetary transactions, of numerous and valuable commercial and manufacturing industries; the *East End*, lying further down the Thames, is engaged in everything connected with shipping; the *West End*, containing

* Formerly walled and entered by seven gates—Ludgate, Aldersgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Newgate, Moorgate, and Bishopsgate; and on the W. a gate called Templebar, which still remains. The population of the city proper is fast declining from year to year; the immense multitudes who here transact business, prefer to sleep in the outskirts of London.

the club houses, and most of the theatres, with hundreds of handsome streets, and thousands of handsome shops, is principally occupied by the aristocracy and a few of the fortunate in professional life; *Southwark*, called the *Borough*, lies south of the Thames, abounds with numerous manufactures, hop and grain stores, breweries, distilleries, and tanneries, and is chiefly occupied by the industrial classes; *Westminster*, containing the Abbey, Parliament Houses, Law Courts, Buckingham palace, is a great centre of fashion, containing the town mansions of many of the nobility.

The public buildings are too numerous to mention—St. Paul's, Somerset House, the General Post-Office, British Museum, the several palaces, churches, theatres, and hotels are worthy of admiration.

Three distinct commercial industries exist—the foreign trade and wholesale trade of the port; the manufactures (glass, soap, silk, books, gloves, hats, etc.) of every variety; and the retail trade, which is unlimited in extent and variety.

The suburbs of London extend into Kent, Surrey, and Essex; and it is computed that the annual savings of the inhabitants of London exceed twenty millions of money.

To give even a condensed description of London, would require a volume of a very considerable size.

Uxbridge (7,346), whose inhabitants are engaged in the corn trade, furniture making, etc., stands on the Colne.

Staines (10,338), about 14 miles from London, stands on the Thames.

Brentford (11,079), the place of election for the county, has a handsome town-hall, a brewery, distillery, and saw-mills. It is on the Thames, and has trade by the river. Here Prince Rupert, in an attempt to reach London during a fog, was defeated by the Parliamentarians, 1642.

Harrow (15,867), about 10 miles N. of London, has an excellent grammar school.

Enfield (16,053), in the midst of delightful scenery, contains a government small arms factory of good repute.

Hampton, with its palace, called *Hampton Court*, not used as a royal residence since the time of George II., has delightful gardens open to the public, and stands 12 miles from London. It was built by Cardinal Wolsey, by whom it was presented to Henry VIII. 1525. The abortive attempt to reconcile Prelatists and Puritans, known as "Hampton Court Conference," was held here, 1604. Cromwell took up his residence in the Court, 1661.

Hounslow has commodious barracks and gunpowder mills. It was here the army of James II. was encamped when the trial of the seven bishops was held.

WALES.

WALES, consisting of twelve counties, lies on the W. of England proper, being bordered by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. The surface is extremely mountainous and hilly, many beautiful valleys lying between the elevated ridges. Minerals abound, particularly in the north and south of the country. Much more rain falls in Wales than in England, the average in the former being 34 inches, while that of the latter is only 23 inches. The soil, owing to the rugged nature of the surface, is much better adapted for pasturage than tillage. The scenery in many places is most romantic and charming.

Flint, penetrated by Denbigh, has rich mines of coal and freestone in the valleys, lead, limestone, and calamine in the hills. It is the smallest of the Welsh counties. The N. produces wheat, but mining and smelting are the chief industries. Its lead mines are the richest in the United Kingdom. Butter, cheese, and honey are produced, and tiles and bricks are made. It is drained by the *Clwyd*, *Dee*, and *Wheeler*.

Mold (4,000) (*Alyn*) has valuable trade in lead and coal mines. Great quantities of coals are shipped from Flint (4,000) (*Dee*). In its castle, now in ruins, Richard II. was imprisoned by the Duke of Lancaster, 1399.

Holywell (7,961), a thriving industrial town, is built on the declivity of a hill. It has manufactories of cottons and galloons, together with large smelting houses. It is so named from St. Winnifred's well, the most prolific spring in the world. It throws up 21 tons of clear water every minute.

St. Asaph (2,001) (*Clwyd*), is a small city, with a cathedral built of wood in 596 by St. Asaph, and rebuilt in 1770.

Bhyl (4,229) is a favourite watering-place, and a marine winter residence.

Denbigh, rugged, wild and mostly mountainous, has exquisite scenery. Lead, coal, iron, and slate are found. The famous productive vale of Clwyd runs through it for 17 miles. It is chiefly drained by the *Dee*.

Denbigh (6,322), on a rocky hill, is a small town, formerly walled, engaged in woollen and leather manufactures.

Ruthin (3,300) (*Clwyd*), has the remains of an old castle. Wrexham (8,576), has extensive flannel-making, some paper-mills, iron works, with lead and coal mines. Llangollen (2,798) (*Dee*) in a beautiful valley, has woollen and flannel manufactures, and slate quarries.

Carnarvon, is the most mountainous county in Wales. It produces immense quantities of slates; between 200,000 and 300,000 tons being annually shipped from Bangor and Carnarvon. Its rocks are stupendous and sharp. On the hills small cattle, some sheep and goats graze. A few fertile tracts are found on the banks of the Conway river. At Penrhyn are excellent slate quarries.

Carnarvon (9,370) (*Menai Strait* and *Seiont*), is an ancient town, in the castle of which Edward II., the first Prince of Wales, was born. It carries on considerable coasting trade.

Bangor (7,700) (*Menai Strait*), a small episcopal city, a pleasant secluded bathing place, is the favourite resort of many, being the head-quarters of tourists to N. Wales. It is built between two ridges of rock, with a fine opening towards the sea. Beautiful mountain and water scenery is observable from the summit of the hills on either side. The chief attractions of the neighbourhood are Stephenson's wonderful tubular bridge,* and Telford's charming suspension bridge† over the Menai Strait. Conway (3,000) (*Conway*) is a fine old town, with an exquisite old castle standing on a rock. Llandudno (2,762) (*Ir. Sea*), is an elegant modern watering-place in a detached part of the county. Llanberis, on a lake of the same name, is frequented by tourists on account of its scenery.

Anglesea,‡ with a rocky circumference of 80 miles, has

* The *Britannia Tubular Bridge*, 1,560 feet long, may be described as a huge double barrel of a gun, the train running through one barrel, and returning through the other. These tubes, of wrought-iron plates, riveted together, rest on massive pillars, one on a rock in the centre. In 1843, Stephenson erected another tubular bridge across the Conway.

† This bridge, standing 100 feet above high water, was erected by Telford in 1826, for the passage of the mail coach. It is 550 feet long, and 20 feet broad, fastened in the rock, and suspended by 16 immense chains.

‡ Called *Mona* by Tacitus, *Arvon* (the farthest isle) by the Britons; it was a great seat of the Druids; attacked by Paulinus, the Roman commander, in A.D. 61, and many of the sacred groves cut down. The Saxons gave it the present name, "Anglesea," the isle of the Angles, or English.

two good harbours—Beaumaris and Holyhead; a soil, when well tilled, not unproductive; with a mild but foggy climate; a surface bare and in some places rocky. Numbers of small cattle are fed. The coasts have good fisheries, and copper and marble abound. Holyhead, or Holy Island, has a wild and rocky N. coast.

Beaumaris (2,234), the capital, on the Menai Strait, has sea bathing and coasting trade.

Amlwch, (3000) N. coast, has the copper mines in its vicinity.

Holyhead (8,300) is the packet station for Ireland. Its harbour, formed by a noble breakwater, affords a secure roadstead in all states of the weather.

Merioneth, hilly and mountainous, with many deep valleys, has a poor soil and scanty pasturage, on which small ponies and cattle are fed. Its towns are very small.

Dolgelly (3,357), romantically situated near *Cader Idris*, is a lovely little town, amidst mountains, lakes, and waterfalls. **Bala** (1,539) (*L. Bala*) is a clean town. **Towyn** (3,000) (*Coast*), is a bathing place. **Harlech** (*Coast*) has greatly declined. **Barmouth** (*Mowddach*), a small port, is a place for sea bathing.

Montgomery, the best wooded portion of Wales, is a compact county; contains *Plinlimmon*, a high mountain with good pastures on its sides; many bleak moor lands are found in this county, and hardy ponies graze on the hills. It is drained by the *Severn*.

Montgomery (1,000), the capital, has the remains of two castles; is a town of great antiquity, with flannel trade.

Newtown (6,000), another station of the flannel manufacture, stands on the *Severn*, in a valley.

Welshpool (7,000), on the *Severn*, has a trade in flannels and malt.

Llanidloes (3,426), also on the *Severn*, has a similar industry.

Cardigan, lying along a bay of the same name, is level and fertile towards the coast and mountainous inland. It has lead mines; produces copper, zinc, and slate, and some silver.

Cardigan (3,535), the cap. is a small town on the *Teify*, with active trade, and a herring fishery.

Aberystwith (7,000), overhanging the sea, has a most salubrious situation, is a favourite watering-place, has a herring fishery with some coasting trade, iron and coal mines.

Lampeter, on the Teify, is a small town. The only Welsh college, called St. David's, is in this town. It was founded 1822.

Pembroke, with a ridge of hills running across the county from the coast, is mountainous, but has many easy slopes, and some valleys. The scenery is in many places exquisite. Two large inlets are found on the coast. The coast of this county is only 50 miles from that of Wexford.

Pembroke (13,741), the seat of one of the government dock-yards, was the birth-place of Henry VII. **Tenby** (4,000), a modern watering-place, romantically situated on a promontory, was burnt by the French, 1403. **Haverford West** (7,000), picturesquely situated on the banks of the West Cleddan, is an active little port with convenient quays. **Milford** (3,000), with a deep bay, is the packet-station for the South of Ireland.

Carmarthen, mountainous and woody, healthy and fertile, has many long narrow valleys. Though coal, lead, and iron abound, the most important industry is agriculture. It is drained by the *Tawe* and *Towy*.

Carmarthen (12,899), the capital, is a well-built and populous town on the *Towy*, which admits vessels of moderate burthen. The district around is important, on account of its numerous copper and tin works, with coal and lead mines. The town has some fine public buildings.

Llanelli (18,446), a flourishing town with increasing trade, has collieries, and coasting trade.

Llandovery (1,861), surrounded by wild and barren hills, is an important town.

Kidwelly, once walled, has an ancient castle.

Llandello, on the *Towy*, has a nice situation, and is clean and healthy, though badly built. It was once the abode of the Welsh princes.

Glamorgan, the largest county in Wales, is principally noted for its profusion of coal, iron, and limestone; its mineral wealth having caused towns to rise and manufacturing factories to be built in the most dreary regions.

Cardiff (39,625), the cap., the great outlet for the surrounding coal and iron district, on the Taff, has a commodious harbour, and a very lively coasting trade, manufactures of iron and tin plates, and coal works; has capacious docks, and its exports are considerable. In its castle Robert of Normandy was confined 23 years by his brother Henry. It has a new town-hall, merchants' hall, crown court, etc., and belongs to the Marquis of Bute.

Merthyr Tydvil,* a great mining town, the largest in Wales, stands in the N.E. corner of the county, on the Taff, among rugged and bleak looking hills. It has the largest smelting furnaces in the world, in one of which 1,000 tons of coals are daily consumed; these with forges, rolling mills, etc., produce an amazing nightly glare for miles around. The streets are irregularly built, and the town is badly supplied with water.

Aberdare (36,000), is extensively engaged in coal and iron mining.

Swansea, on a rising ground, on the W. side of the Tawe, the mouth of which forms an excellent port, with piers, quays, large floating harbour and docks, and every other accommodation for traffic, is the greatest copper market in the world, the ore being brought here from all parts for sale and smelting. It has extensive potteries and china works, and carries on a large trade in coals, patent fuel, copper, lead, iron, silver, and tin. Gower, the poet, and Beau Nash were born here.

Neath (9,134), on a stream of same name, is a busy place in coal and iron, and has also copper smelting.

Llandaff, with an old cathedral, is more like a large village than a town, and forms a place of transit trade.

Brecknock, crossed by a chain of hills called the *Epynt*, S. of which is delightful scenery, is on the whole a very hilly county; Brecknock Beacon rising 2,682 feet, Trecaſtlet Beacon, 2,594 feet, near the source of the *Usk*. Coal is found near the southern border, and limestone on the W. Small cattle and black sheep abound on the hills. It is drained by the *Usk* and its tributaries.

Brecon (6,000), in the midst of beautiful mountain scenery, on the *Usk*, is the capital; has good public buildings, a grammar school, training college, county hall, and market-house; and is much engaged in agriculture, iron and copper works.

* From *Martyr Tudfyl*. St. Tudfyl, the daughter of a Welsh chief was put to death here, on account of embracing Christianity.

Builth, on the Wye, has trout and salmon fishing, and charming scenery. Here the Welsh prince, Llewellyn, was killed by the English, 1282. Its castle was the hunting seat of this prince.

Hay (2,000) (*Wye*), has some woollen manufactures.

Radnor, separated from Brecknock by the river Wye, is wild and dreary; more than one-half of its surface being lofty, and covered with bogs and moors. *Radnor-forest*, on the E., is a wild moss and heathy tract.

Presteign (1,713) (*Lug*), is small and unimportant.

New Radnor is also a small town of little importance.

Isle of Man* is divided into two unequal parts by a mountain ridge running from N. to S., rising in the highest peak, *Snafell*, 2,004 feet above sea-level, and covered on the sides with turf and heath. The minerals are lead, copper, and tin. The climate is variable, damp, and windy; but temperate. The summer is so cool as to cause late harvests; but turnips are excellent and extensively cultivated. Fishing is an important industry. The inhabitants are strongly attached to their native vales and mountains, have a parliament called the House of *Keys*, the united branches of the legislature being the *Tynwald Court*, speak a language called Manx, a branch of the Celtic. One-ninth of the customs duty goes to the crown.

Castletown (*S. coast*), the capital, has some trade with Liverpool. Its castle is an antiquated pile. Douglas (14,000), a crescent-shaped town, is 75 m. from Liverpool. It has a good harbour, with fisheries of cod and herring. Peel is a station for the fleet, and the chief fishing station of the isle. Ramsey is a resort of tourists.

The Channel Isles.—These islands, possessing a mild and salubrious climate, lie near the coast of France, and are comparatively free from taxation. They have a local legis-

* According to latest returns, the total area of the isle is 180,000 statute acres. Of this 28,221 are under corn crops (including beans and peas), 12,698 under green crops, 284 under bare fallow, 82,175 under grass, and 18,081 are permanent pasture. There were 5,810 horses, 17,408 head of cattle, 58,565 sheep, and 6,332 pigs; so that the number to every 100 acres under crops, fallow, and grass, was 6·7 horses, 20·9 cattle, 61·9 sheep, and 5·5 pigs. This isle has a lieutenant-governor. Pop., 55,000.

lature called "States," whose decrees, on receiving the sanction of the Queen in council, become law. The flowers and fruits are of the very best quality.

Jersey,* the largest of these islands, is 84 miles S. of Portland, and 14 miles from the French coast. It has a gradual slope from N. to S., sharp cliffs on the N. side, and small bays and coves all round, some of which, as St. Aubin's bay, afford good anchorage. Nearly one-fourth of the island is under orchards. The fisheries, including oyster and lobster fisheries, are very extensive and valuable. The commerce is free, and dried fish are exported to Newfoundland, Brazil, and the Mediterranean. The people, who speak a "patois" composed of English and French, the latter predominating, are intelligent. The temperature is mild, warm, and perhaps more agreeable than that of England; the soil is fertile, but the system of agriculture is antiquated. They make much cider; and the pears of the island are highly esteemed.

St. Hellers (30,000), the capital, at the foot of a lofty rock, open to the warm breeze from the south, is a pleasant and gay town, with much trade in fish, fowl, fruit, etc., and much frequented by tourists. It was taken by the French in 1781; but they were driven out of it in a few hours.

Gorey, though a village, is the seat of the oyster fishery.

St. Aubin is a nice little town on the coast.

Guernsey, about 120 miles from Portsmouth, lies in St. Michael's bay, is nine miles long and six broad, with an excellent soil, abundance of fruit, and good crops of vegetables and grain, and extensive dairy farming.

St. Peter's (16,000), the only town on the island, stands on a small secure harbour on the E. coast.

The isles of *Alderney*, *Sark*, *Jethou*, and *Herm*, are dependencies of Guernsey.

Alderney, with lofty cliffs on the S. E., has a sandy soil

* This isle, with Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, were a part of ancient Normandy, and came into the possession of England with the Conquest.

† Said to be the best oysters in the world.

around the coast, but many fertile valleys in the interior, in one of which, near the centre of the isle, stands *Alderney*, the capital. The reputation of its cows is well known.

The Scilly Isles, about 30 miles from Land's End, consist of 160 isles, islets, and rocks, 5 only inhabited, *St. Mary's*, *Tresco*, *St. Martin's*, *St. Agnes*, and *Bryher*, which are engaged in agriculture and fishing. The Gulf Stream laves them on the S., causing the summer temperature to be 51°, winter 45°. *St. Mary's* is the capital, but *Hugh Town* is larger. Sir Cloudsley Shovel and his fleet were lost here, 1707. They have one policeman.

TOWNS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH AT LEAST 40,000
INHABITANTS.

Town.	County	Population.	Industry.
London,	Middlesex,	3,251,804	Every variety of trade, commerce, and manufactures.
Mverpool	Lancashire,	493,346	Great emporium of American and Irish commerce.
Manchester } & Salford, }	Do.,	383,843	Great seat of the cotton
		124,805	manufacture.
Birmingham,	Warwick,	343,696	Iron and metal manufactures, including firearms.
Leeds,	Yorkshire,	259,201	Great seat of the woollen manufacture.
Sheffield,	Do.,	239,947	Immense manufactures of cutlery and plated ware.
Bristol	Gloucester,	182,524	Third seaport—great trade with West Indies, glass making, etc.
Greenwich,	Kent,	167,632	Observatory and Asylum.
Bradford,	Yorkshire,	145,827	Manufactures of broad cloth; wool and corn markets.
Stoke,	Stafford,	130,507	Chief seat of "potteries."
Newcastle-on-Tyne,	Northumberland,	123,160	Fifth port; glass and chemical works; exports of coal.
Hull,	Yorkshire,	121,598	Fourth port—great trade with the Baltic.
Wednesbury,	Stafford,	116,768	Iron and coal.
Portsmouth,	Hampshire,	113,000	Great naval station; biscuit making and general trade.
Sunderland,	Durham,	98,335	Shipbuilding; coal exportation.
Merthyr-Tydvil	Glamorgan,	96,891	Great iron and coal seat; immense furnaces.
Leicester,	Leicestershire,	95,000	Woollen stockings; agricultural market.
Brighton,	Sussex	90,000	Fashionable watering-place.

Town.	County.	Population.	Industry.
Nottingham,	Nottingham,	86,680	Cotton stockings, lace, boots, and shoes.
Preston,	Lancashire,	85,424	Cotton manufactures and watch-making.
Bolton,	Do.,	82,854	Cotton manufactures.
Oldham,	Do.,	82,619	Do., and hats.
Norwich,	Norfolk,	80,000	Crapes, and mixed stuffs; an agricultural mart.
Blackburn,	Lancashire,	76,337	Cotton manufactures.
Huddersfield,	York,	70,000	Woollen manufactures.
Wolverhampton,	Stafford,	68,279	Great iron and coal seat.
Plymouth,	Devonshire,	68,000	Shipbuilding and active commerce; a naval arsenal.
Birkenhead,	Cheshire,	66,000	Extensive shipbuilding.
Halifax,	York,	65,000	Woollen manufactures.
Southampton,	Hants,	54,000	Great packet station for Mediterranean and the E.
Croydon,	Surrey,	55,000	Residence of many Londoners.
Stockport,	Cheshire,	53,000	Cotton manufactures.
Bath,	Somerset,	52,542	Mineral waters; resort of invalids.
Swansea,	Glamorgan,	51,720	Great copper market; smelting works.
York,	Yorkshire,	45,358	Ecclesiastical capital of the North.
Devonport,	Devon,	50,000	Dockyard—shipbuilding.
Derby,	Derby,	49,723	Railway centre; silk.
Gateshead,	Durham,	48,592	Coal exporting, etc.
Walsall,	Stafford,	48,000	Iron and coal.
Rochdale,	Lancashire,	44,556	Cottons and flannels.
St. Helen's,	Lancashire,	45,240	Glass making.
Cheltenham,	Gloucester,	42,519	Fashionable watering-place.
Chatham,	Kent,	44,135	Government dockyard.
Exeter,	Devon,	44,000	Provincial capital.
Dudley,	Worcester,	43,781	Iron and coal.
Cricklade,	Wilts,	40,552	Agricultural trade.
Ipswich,	Suffolk,	43,000	Agriculture, silk, flax.
Yarmouth,	Norfolk,	41,792	Herring fishery.
Bury,	Lancashire,	41,517	Cotton manufacture.
Northampton,	Northam,	41,000	Boot and shoemaking.
Hanley,	Stafford,	40,000	Coal and iron.
Coventry,	Warwick,	40,000	Jewellery and silk.
N. Shields	N. Hum'land	39,000	Coal and iron trade.

Mountains.—Besides the *Cheviot Hills*, which lie between England and Scotland, four mountain-chains are distinguished.

I. The Pennine range, which extends from the Cheviot Hills, and, after forming the boundary between Northumberland, Durham, and York on the E., and Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire on the W.,* terminates in the Peak in Derby.

II. The Cumbrian group, separated from the former by the delightful valley of the Eden, consists more of detached masses and isolated peaks, all interspersed with beautiful lakes, and forming the most fascinating scenery.†

III. The Cambrian or Welsh mountains extend through most of the counties of N. Wales, and run into the S.‡

IV. The Devonian range, running through Devon and Cornwall, is more of the nature of a table-land, or rather a succession of table-lands, than any of the others; Exmoor and Dartmoor are the most important of these.§

Isolated Mountains.—The Wrekin (Shrops.), 1,320 feet; Snaefell (Isle of Man), 2,004.

Hills.—Perhaps the *N. and S. Downs* are the most important hills. The N. Downs run S. of the Thames, from Salisbury Plain through Hants, Surrey, and Kent; the S. Downs through Hants and Sussex, terminating at Beachy Head. These ranges are connected by the *Alton* hills in 1° W. longitude. The next range bears three names: the *Chiltern Hills* (Bucks), *Gog Magog* (Cambridge), *East Anglian* in Suffolk and Norfolk. The *Malvern Hills* (Worcester), *Cotswold* (Gloucester), *Mendip* and *Quantock* (Som.). In Yorkshire, the *N. York Moors*, rising above 1,400 feet, and the *Wolds*, rising to 809 feet; also the *Wolds* in Lincoln; *Edgehill*, S. of Warwick.

Plains.—The most important Plains are :—

I. The Plain of York, on the E. of the Pennine range, and W. of the Wolds, includes very much of the basin of the Ouse.

II. The Central Plain, which includes much of Warwick, Northampton, Huntingdon, and Bedford, W. of the Nen, some portions of it attaining to an elevation of from 200 to 400 feet.

* In this range Cross Fell (Cwm.) rises 2,901 feet, and overshadows three counties; Whinnyer Fell (continues of York), 3,379 feet; Great Whernside, 2,885; Ingleborough, 2,861; Pennine, 2,276; Bowfell, 2,910 (last four are in Yorkshire); the Peak in Derby (1,869 feet), well known for its caverns and minerals.

† In this group, Scafell, the highest English mountain, rises 3,230; Skiddaw, with the most romantic scenery, 3,022; Helvellyn, 3,055; Saddleback, 2,787 feet.

‡ Snowdon, the highest peak in South Britain, is 3,571; Arran Fowdoy (Merioneth), 2,966; Cader Idris, 2,914; Plinlimmon, 2,463; Black Mountains (Brecknock), 2,866.

§ *Brown Willy*, in Cornwall, is the highest peak. Dartmoor is nearly 2,000 feet; above sea level.

III. The Fen District, which lies around the Wash, including part of Lincoln, S. of the Wolds, part of Northampton, Cambridge, and a small portion of Norfolk.

IV. The Eastern Plain, lying E. of the hills already mentioned, includes most of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex.

V. Salisbury Plain is an undulating table-land, lying between the Mendip Hills and the Downs.

VI. Cheshire Plain runs from Manchester to Shrewsbury, with the river Weaver in the centre, and from N. Stafford Hills to Flintshire.

Minerals.—The minerals occupy 4,100 square miles, or one-fourteenth of the whole surface. England has 12 coal-fields, and Wales 3; of these 5 are large; numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in the following list:—

1. Northumberland and Durham, the most productive field in the world, and the most worked; lies between the rivers Coquet and Tees. Its ports are Newcastle, North and South Shields, Tynemouth, and Sunderland; all of which export immense quantities of coal.

2. Whitehaven, in the W. of Cumberland, produces the very best coal, which is shipped from its ports, Whitehaven, Workington, and Cockermouth.

3. Leeds and Nottingham, lies in the S. W. of Yorkshire, and N. of Derby and Nottinghamshire.

4. South Lancashire, extending from the Pennine Range to the estuary of the Mersey, its centre being Wigan, is a productive field.

5. South Stafford, or Dudley, contains the thickest bed in England, and the district is designated as the "black country."

6. South Wales, the most extensive coal-field of all, runs from St. Bride's bay through South Wales for 100 miles, extends beyond Merthyr-Tydvil on the N., and as far as Newport on the S., and terminates at the most eastern part of the Usk.

7. North Stafford, in which are situated the Potteries, is a small field.

8. North Wales, in Flintshire, extending from the Dee to the Oswestry, is pretty extensively worked.

9. Anglesea, perhaps the least productive, and with an inferior quality of coal, lies in the island of same name.

10. Dean Forest, in Gloucester, on the W. bank of Severn, is also a small field.

11. Bristol, which extends on both sides of the river Avon, is so named from its proximity to Bristol; 12. Warwickshire, near Birmingham, is a small field; 13. Leicestershire, is in the county of same name; 14. Shropshire, is also a small field in county of same name; 15. the Ingleton, in the N.W of Yorkshire.

Iron is always found in the vicinity of coal-fields. There are 3 great iron seats—Merthyr-Tydvil, Wolverhampton, and Rotherham—each in a great coal-field. The following are the smaller iron seats :—(1) Derbyshire, (2) Cumberland, near Whitehaven, (3) Flint, (4) North Stafford, (5) Dean Forest, (6) Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire, (7) Cornwall, (8) Warwick, (9) Northampton, from Kettering to Wellingborough, (10) North Somerset, (11) Lancashire.

Copper. There are two great copper seats, Cornwall and Devon ; four smaller ones, Anglesea, Denbigh, Cumberland, and Cheshire.

Tin is largely found in Devon and Cornwall, the mines having been worked for ages.

Lead. This metal is found in Northumberland, Cumberland, Derby, Durham, Westmoreland, Montgomery, Salop, Yorkshire, I. of Man, Flint, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Denbigh, and Cardigan. Silver is only found in small quantities with lead. Salt abounds in Cheshire, near Nantwich, and in Worcester, near Droitwich.

Zinc is found in Derby, Flint, and the Isle of Man.

Manganese is found in Devon and Cornwall, and in Warwick near Coventry.

Slate is found near Bangor and Llanberis, N. Wales.

Marble exists in Dorset.

Granite is found in Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall.

Alum is found near Whitby, and at Goole in York ; *Kaolin, China, or potters' clay*, in Cornwall.

Forests.—The following are the principal forests :—

The *New Forest*,* *Alice Holt*, *Woolmer*, and *Bere*, in Hants ; *Dean Forest* in Gloucester ; *Windsor* in Berks ; *Epping*, and *Hainault* in Essex ; *Whittlebury*, and *Salcy*, and *Rockingham*, in Northampton ; *Wychwood* in Oxford ; *Delamere* in Cheshire ; *Sherwood* in Nottingham ; *Rothbury* in Northumberland ; *Inglewood* in Cumberland ; *Martindale* in Westmoreland ; *Lune*, *Stainmoor*, and *Bowland*, in Yorkshire ; *Wyredale* in Lancashire ; *Needwood* and *Cannock Chase* in Stafford ; *Exmoor* and *Dartmoor* in Devon ; *Tilgate* and *Ashdown*, in Sussex.

Canals.—The principal Canals of England, which prior to the introduction of railways contributed so materially to the development of the inland traffic by facilitating intercourse between the trading towns, are as follows :—

* It occupies 67,000 acres, of which 6,000 are under timber. *Dean Forest* occupies 23,000 acres, of which 11,000 are under timber. *Whittlebury* occupies 3,400 acres, of which 3,700 are under timber. *Windsor* about 7,000 acres.

1. The Sankey Canal, extending from the coal-pits at St. Helen's to the Mersey and Liverpool.

2. Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, extending from about 7 miles from Manchester, through a hill, by a subterraneous passage, to the duke's coal works at Worsley.

3. The Grand Trunk or Staffordshire Canal, 90 miles long, connects the Mersey with the Trent, and consequently the Irish Sea with the German Ocean. Near Stafford there are three branches, one joining the Severn near Bewdley, another extending to Birmingham, and the third to Worcester.

4. The Braunston or Grand Junction Canal extends from the Thames, at Brentford, to the Coventry Canal, at Braunston, in Northamptonshire.

Besides the above, many others have been cut in various parts of the kingdom; as the Lancaster Canal, one from Liverpool to Leeds, one from Halifax to Manchester, one from Basingstoke to the Thames, and one from Andover to the river Itchen near Southampton.

Rivers.—Falling into the North Sea:—The *Aine*, *Coquet*, *Wansbeck*, *Tyne*, *Wear*, *Tees*, *Ouse*, *Humber*, *Wilham*, *Welland*, *Nen*, *Great Ouse*, *Yare*, *Waveney*, *Orwell*, *Stour*, *Colne*, *Chelmer*, *Thames*, and *Stour*.

The *Till*, an English tributary of the *Tweed*, is about 28 miles long, and passes *Flodden Field*.

The *Aine*, *Coquet*, and *Wansbeck*, are small rivers draining the N. E. of Northumberland, and falling into the North Sea.

The *Tyne* is formed by the N. *Tyne*, which has its source on the Scottish border, and the S. *Tyne*, which rises in *Cross Fell* mountain, both uniting near *Hexham*, whence the river flows E. through elegant scenery, becomes navigable 8 miles above *Newcastle*, at *Blaydon*, and after passing *Newcastle*, N. and S. *Shields*, and *Gateshead*, enters the sea at *Tynemouth*, after a course of 90 miles. On the *Tyne* every year 3,000 tons of steel are produced; copper is smelted worth £100,000; silver is extracted from immense quantities of lead wrought from *Alston-moor*, and *Weardale*.

The *Wear*, a river also of great commercial value, rises in the *Pennine* range, and running through the centre of *Durham* county, passes *Bishop Auckland*, *Durham*, and *Sunderland*.

The *Tees*, navigable to *Stockton*, forms the boundary between *Durham* and *York*; it rises in *Cross Fell*, and is 80 miles long.

The Humber, strictly speaking, an estuary, extending about 50 miles inland, but has a basin in extent 9,500 square miles.

The Ouse, formed at Boroughbridge, of the *Ure* and *Swale*, passes York, Selby, and Goole, about 8 miles below which it is joined by the *Trent*, and both form the Humber. Its tributaries on the W. are *Nidd*, *Wharfe*, *Aire* (on which are Leeds, Bingley, and Keighley) and *Don*; on the E. the *Derwent*. The basin of this river includes very nearly the whole of Yorkshire. The *Calder* is a tributary of the *Aire*, and the *Dearne* of the *Don*.

The *Trent*, just mentioned, rises on the N. of Stafford, its source being 600 feet above sea level, and after passing through Derby, Notts, and Lincoln, joins the Ouse, after a course of 170 miles, being navigable for barges for 120 miles. On the W. it is joined by the *Derwent*, *Idle*, and *Dove*. On the E. by the *Sow*, *Tame*, and *Soar*. The towns on its banks are, Stoke, Burton, Nottingham, Newark, and Gainsborough.

The *Witham*, rising in Rutland, passes Grantham, Lincoln, and Boston, enters, after a circuitous course, the Wash, which is also entered by the three following rivers:—

The *Welland*, rising in Northampton, passes Stamford and Spalding.

The *Nen*, also rising in Northampton, separates in part Huntingdon from this county, and Cambridge from Lincoln; it passes Peterborough.

The *Great Ouse*, rising in S. of Northampton, near Brackley, flows through Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, passing Buckingham, Bedford, St. Neots, Huntingdon, Ely, and enters the Wash below King's Lynn. Its tributaries are the *Cam* and *Lark*.

The *Yare* runs S. E. through Norfolk, and enters the sea at Yarmouth, the city of Norwich being on a tributary, the *Wensum*.

The *Waveney* forms the boundary line between Norfolk and Suffolk, and joins the *Yare* near its mouth.

The *Orwell*, rising in the N. W. of Suffolk, runs S. W., passes Ipswich, and enters the North Sea near Harwich.

The *Stour* forms the boundary between Suffolk and Essex, and enters the sea at Harwich.

The *Colne*, rising in N. of Essex, flows E., and enters the sea a little below Colchester.

The *Chelmer*, running nearly parallel to the last-named river, passes Chelmsford and Maldon.

The *Thames*, the most important river in the United Kingdom, rises on the Cotswold hills, only 7 miles E. of the Severn at Gloucester, the stream being called *Okura*, as far as Cricklade; after passing into Oxfordshire, and 35 miles further on curving to the S., it passes Oxford city, and flowing still S. past Wallingford. After receiving the *Kennet*, it proceeds in an easterly direction, passing Windsor and Eton, Richmond, London, Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, and Sheerness, and terminates between Shoeburyness and Sheerness. On the

N. it receives the *Cherwell*, *Thame*, *Colne*, and *Lea*. On the S. the *Kennet*, *Wey*, *Mole*, *Medway*, and *Darent*.

The *Stour*, rises in the N. Downs, and after a winding course passes Canterbury and Sandwich, enters the North sea.

The following flow into the English Channel :—*Rother*, *S. Ouse*, *Arun*, *Itchen*, *Test*, *S. Avon*, *Stour*, *Frome*, *Exe*, *Tamar*.

The *Rother*, forming the boundary for some distance between Kent and Sussex, unites with the *Brede*, and enters Rye bay.

The *Ouse*, running through the centre of Sussex, past Lewes passes through a cavity in the Downs, and falls into the sea, near Newhaven

The *Arun* rises in St. Leonard's forest near Horsham, and falls into the sea three miles below Arundel. It is noted for its mullets.

The *Itchen* and *Test* both flow into Southampton water; the former rising in the centre, and the latter in the N. of Hampshire.

The *Avon*, rising in the neighbourhood of Devizes, flows S., passes Salisbury, enters Hampshire, and enters the sea at Christ Church, after a course of 66 miles.

The *Stour*, rising in Wilts, passes Blandford, and enters the sea after joining the *Avon*.

The *Frome*, rising in Dorset, and flowing E., passing Wareham and Dorchester, enters Poole harbour.

The *Exe*, a tidal river to Topsham, rises in Exmoor Forest in Somerset, and passes Dulverton, a little beyond which it is joined by the confluent *Barle*; it then enters Devon, and passes Tiverton and Exeter, entering the sea at Exmouth, after 54 miles of a course.

The *Tamar*, which enters Plymouth Harbour, forms the boundary between Devon and Cornwall. Launceston, Devonport, and Plymouth are on its banks.

The following are on the West :—*Eden*, *Derwent*, *Lune*, *Wyre*, *Ribble*, *Mersey*, *Dee*; (and in Wales) *Clwyd*, *Conway*, *Dovey*, *Teify*, *Towy*, *Tawe*, *Taff*, *Usk*, *Wye*, *Severn*, *Avon*, *Tone*, *Taw*, *Torridge*, and the *Camel*.

The *Eden* rises in the Pennine chain in the E. of Westmoreland, runs through the vale of same name, passes Appleby and Carlisle, and flows into the Solway Frith, after a course of 65 miles.

The *Derwent*, rising in Borrowdale, runs through the lake of same name, and that of Bassenthwaite, receives the Cocker at Cockermouth, and enters the sea at Workington.

BRITISH ISLES.

The *Lune*, *Wyre*, and *Ribble*, are small ri
Pennine range across N. Lancashire, having fo
Lancaster, Fleetwood, and Preston.

The *Mersey*, flowing through the greatest r
the country, forms a noble estuary of the gre
commercial prosperity of Liverpool. It is for
port by the *Thames* and *Goyt*, becomes navig
Irwell from the N., forms its estuary after
from the S., and enters the Irish Sea, after a

The *Dea*, with a course of 80 miles, and a
rises in Merioneth, passes through Bala lake,
and Cheshire, entering the estuary below Che

The *Clwyd*, with a course of 30 miles, and th
of 30 miles, drain N. Wales, the former flowi
valley in Denbighshire.

The *Dovey* and *Telfy* bound Cardigan on the

The *Towy*, *Tawe*, and *Taff*, drain S. Wales.
are rapid in their upper course, and receive n

The *Usk* is a fine trout stream, rising on th
winds through the centre of Brecknock a
delightful scenery, passes Brecknock, and Aber
Bristol Channel at Newport.

The *Wye*, rising in Plinlimmon, winds alon
counties, amidst delightful scenery, as far as
It passes Builth, Hay, Hereford, Ross, Mor
where it enters the Bristol Channel, after a c

The *Severn* is the only English river that
ties on its banks. Rising on the E. side of P.
Shrewsbury, bends to the S. E.; and after a c
the Bristol Channel. An immense quantity
down by this river, and its tributaries, which
the *Cound* and *Teme*; on the left, the *Vryn*
warp, and *Avon*; while it passes successively
Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdle
Upton, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, and Newnha

Lakes.—The lakes of England are
in the counties of Cumberland and V
called "The Lake District." The chi
Derwent, and *Ulleswater*, *Esthwaite*, *C*
Thirlmere, *Coniston*, *Haweswater*, *Basse*
Loueswater, *Ennerdale*, and *Wastwater*;
and *Langorse Pool*.

Windermere.—Mostly in Lancashire, studded with beautiful islands near its centre, is 10 miles long, and about 1 broad. It is stocked with a variety of fish, of which the most esteemed is char. Around are sloping hills and woods and cultivated grounds, with hills and mounts in the distance. Its depth is about 240 feet.

Derwent Lake, about 3 miles long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad, is in the midst of the most charming scenery, with Skiddaw a little N. of it. Many islands are on its surface, from which delightful views can be had. It lies 228 feet above sea level, and has a depth of 80 feet.

Ulleswater, second in size, is 200 feet deep and 9 miles long, abounds with trout and eels, has its borders ornamented with handsome villas, and mountains in the distance. It has magnificent scenery.

Esthwaitewater is a small placid lake, about 2 miles long, has abundance of fish.

Grassmere is a small lake, with a large island used for grazing purposes, and is completely surrounded by mountains.

Rydelwater, still smaller, is about half a mile distant.

Thirlmere lies at the foot of Helvellyn, and is the most elevated of all the lakes, being 500 feet above sea level. Its depth is only about 80 feet. It is 3 miles long, and only half a mile broad.

Conistowwater is 6 miles long (Lancashire), has two small islands, and has the mountains on its western side; depth 160 feet.

Haweswater is nearly 3 miles long and half a mile broad.

Bassenthwaite has no islands, and is further from the mountains than most of the others, and is a large lake.

Buttermere is encompassed by rocky mountains.

Crummock is 3 miles long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile broad, has nice scenery and good fish, and 130 feet deep.

Loweswater is a very small beautiful lake, and of similar nature, surrounded by neat farmhouses.

Ennerdall, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, has trout in abundance.

Wastwater, about 3 miles long, is very deep (at least 300 feet), has never been known to freeze, and is surrounded by lofty mountains. The river *Irt* connects it with the Irish Sea.

Bala, the largest lake in Wales, is about 4 miles long and 1 mile broad.

Langorse Pool, in Brecknock, is about 3 miles long, and 1 broad.

Mineral Springs.—There are 38 watering-places around the coast, and 11 inland springs, viz.: Harrowgate, Scarborough, Cheltenham, Leamington, Bath, Buxton, Matlock, Tunbridge Wells, Malvern, Ilkley (Yorkshire), and Clifton.

Coast Line.—On the extreme N. and E. of Northumberland the coast is rather low and sandy, but quickly becomes bleak,

rising into rocky cliffs, culminating at *Flamborough Head*, to the height of 600 feet. About *Whitby*, the cliffs attain an elevation of 580 feet, and with the exception of the harbours formed by the mouths of the rivers and the small bays of *Filey* and *Bridlington*, no important opening occurs until we arrive at the *Humber*, receiving the whole surplus waters of the Yorkshire plain, together with those of the *Trent* basin. It is a fine navigable river or estuary, and consequently on its shores we meet the important ports of *Hull* and *Grimsby*. It is 38 miles long and 6 miles wide.

Proceeding southward along the low shores of Lincolnshire, we arrive at the *Wash*, in shape almost rectangular, with an area of 300 square miles; shallower than the *Humber*, and less protected from the billows of the German Ocean, its trade is of less importance. The *Witham*, *Welland*, *Nen*, and *Great Ouse*, empty themselves into it; having for their respective ports, *Boston*, *Spalding*, *Wisbeach*, and *King's Lynn*. The shores of Norfolk are extremely low. *Yarmouth* roads is the only important harbour. *Harwich* is the only harbour on the low shores of Suffolk and Essex, along which are islands and salt marshes, this coast being broken up into creeks, islets, and peninsulas, all of which are nearly level with the spring tides.

The next estuary is the Thames mouth. The Thames is navigable for a greater distance than most other rivers, and has a greater amount of shipping than any other river in the world. The navigation of the mouth of the Thames is naturally dangerous, numerous sand banks obstructing the entrance, chiefly in the vicinity of the *Nore*. Mariners are now so well guided by pilots and buoys, that few accidents occur proportional to the natural impediments.

The coast of Kent has on the E. *Goodwin Sands*, the tops of which are dry at low water, at a few miles from the shore. On the S. E. and S., the chalk cliffs rise in height to several hundred feet. On the south coast, the lowest part is *Romney Marsh*, consisting of 44,000 acres reclaimed from the sea, and preserved from inundation by an artificial embankment. The highest point is *Beachy Head* already referred to. *Southampton Water*, ten miles long with its outlets, *Spithead* and the *Solent*, is a splendid navigable estuary, the great rendezvous of the British fleet. The *Needles* on the W. of the *Isle of Wight* are, as the name indicates, needle-shaped rocks. Passing *Poole Bay* (on one side of which is the so-called *Purbeck Isle*), and *Weymouth Harbour*, *Portland Isle*, connected to the mainland by *Chesil Bank*, is the most prominent physical feature on the low coast of Dorset. The coast of Devon possesses many harbours and sheltered creeks; and Cornwall is broken up by many deep bays and inlets. *Plymouth Sound* has been sheltered by its gigantic break-

water, constructed at great expense. Falmouth harbour is a safe retreat for vessels in stormy weather. Mounts Bay is exposed to the Atlantic swell. The *Scilly Isles*, about thirty miles off the Land's End were once supposed to be connected with the mainland; about six of them are inhabited by fishermen, farmers, and pilots, the remainder consisting of mere rocks and islets.

The entire of the western coast is marked by rugged features and elevated cliffs. The *Solway Frith* at low water is a shallow estuary, has a length of 38 miles, with a breadth of 20 miles at its entrance. The tide rises more rapidly here than in any other part of the British dominions, frequently causing injury to vessels. Morecambe Bay, a spacious inlet, though deep, and free from sandbanks, much exposed to the waves of the Irish Sea, is the next important opening. Walney Island, ten miles long and one broad, at its entrance, contains a considerable extent of moss with a low surface. Passing the estuary of the Ribble, and that of the Mersey, already described, we arrive at the estuary of the Dee, in the absence of the tide resembling a large mud pond, through which the river slowly glides. On the north of Wales no inlet occurs until we arrive at the Menai Strait, at the bottom of Beaumaris Bay, 13 miles long, and at its narrowest part only 250 yards broad, with romantic cliffs on either side. The tide rises nearly 30 feet, and it is traversed by many small vessels. Cardigan Bay, with a semi-circular curve of coast of 110 miles, has no good harbour; a strong current sweeps from south to north. On the elevated shores of Pembroke, St. Bride's Bay is 8 miles in width, and penetrates 7 miles inland. Milford Haven, with wild and precipitous cliffs on its southern shore, is considered one of the best harbours in the world, penetrates 17 miles inland, and is protected from all winds. Its spring-tide rises 25 feet.

The Bristol Channel, extending from Carmarthen Bay to the mouth of the Avon, a distance of 80 miles, is the largest estuary in the British Isles, and has a coast-line of 220 miles. Its tides rise at Bristol 40 feet, at Chepstow nearly 70 feet. The coast of Somerset is low. Barnstaple Padstow, and St. Ives are the only other bays worth mentioning, until we reach the Cape called Land's End.

Railways.—The *Great Northern* (491 miles), main line runs from London to Doncaster, passing Huntingdon, Peterborough, Grantham, and E. Retford. Its *Eastern Branches* run to Hertford, Cambridge, Spalding, Lynn Regis, Boston, Grimsby, Hull, Whitby, and Sunderland. Its *Western Branches* run to St. Albans, Dunstable, Melton Mowbray, Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, and Bradford.

The *London and North-Western* (1,062 miles), runs to Carlisle and Holyhead, and passes Rugby, Tamworth, Stafford, Crewe (Chester, Bangor to Holyhead), Warrington, Wigan, Preston, Lancaster, Pen-

with to Carlisle. Its *Eastern Branches* run to Cambridge, Leicester, Leeds, Stockport, Manchester, and other places; its *Western Branches* to Oxford, Birmingham, Worcester, Shrewsbury, Welshpool, Newport, Hereford, and Swansea. The *North Eastern*, with its head-quarters at York, is one of the very best lines; and the "system" connects York with Hull, Scarborough, and proceeds N. as far as Berwick. The *Great Western* (1,387 miles), from London to Bristol, passes Reading, Swindon, Chippenham, and Bath. It proceeds to Yeovil and Weymouth, and through South Wales to Milford; also N. to Shrewsbury and Chester. The *South Eastern* (346 miles), runs to Croydon, Reigate, Tunbridge, Ashford, and Dover. The *Bristol and Exeter* (152 miles), runs through Bridgewater, and has branches to Tiverton, Weston-super-mare, and other places. The *London, Chatham, and Dover* (136 miles), runs through Rochester, and Canterbury to Dover. The *Midland* connects Leicester and Sheffield with the Metropolis. It also runs to Liverpool, Rugby, Cheltenham, and proceeds N. to Carlisle. The *Great Eastern* system connects Yarmouth and most of the towns of the three eastern counties. The *North British*, though chiefly a Scotch line, commences at Newcastle-on-Tyne, runs W. to Hexham, whence it proceeds N., crosses the border, proceeds through Harwick to Selkirk, where it is joined by a branch from Berwick. The *London, Brighton, and South Coast*, runs to Brighton and round the coast.

Education.—The four universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Durham, together with numbers of great schools, including Eton, Rugby, Harrow, Winchester, Cheltenham, Marlborough, and the grammar schools, afford ample educational facilities for the higher classes. But the middle classes are very badly provided for. The several School Boards lately established make ample provision for the education of the less wealthy part of the community. Nothing, however, has so much influenced the education of the British Isles as the introduction of the system of competitive examination for the public appointments under the Government, the examination being conducted by highly qualified and impartial examiners.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

Nothing so much characterizes England as the number, variety, and superiority of her manufactures, the excellence of which is known throughout the civilized world.

The manufactures of England exceed, both in extent and variety, those of any other country. Though the three staple manufactures are those of cottons, woollens, and iron goods, yet the production of leather, pottery, glass, silk, linen, jewellery, and plated ware, also gives employment to an immense number of people. The great seat of the *cotton* manufacture, which engages upwards of half a million of people, is Manchester, and the adjoining districts of South Lancashire and Cheshire, including among many others the towns of Oldham, Bolton, Chorley, Blackburn, Burnley, Bury, Stockport, and Hyde. There are likewise extensive manufactures of cottons at Glossop (Derby) and Nottingham, the latter being chiefly noted for hosiery. The *woollen* manufacture is carried on in three extensive districts: the west riding of Yorkshire; the west of England, including parts of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset; and the north of Wales, including the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. In the first district, which is engaged in the production of miscellaneous *woollen goods*, the chief centres are Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, and Wakefield; in the second district, almost exclusively engaged in the production of *fine cloths*, are the towns of Bradford, Trowbridge, Frome, and Stroud, with some smaller towns in their vicinity; and in the third, where *flannels* are chiefly produced, the most important seats are Welshpool, Wrexham, Llanidloes, and Newtown. *Carpets* are made in Kidderminster, Louth, Leeds, Manchester, and Wilton. The *iron* manufacture divides itself into two branches, iron smelting, or the reduction of the metal from its ore, and the manufacture of iron goods, such as hardware, machinery, etc. Among the *iron smelting* places are Merthyr Tydvil, the district of South Stafford, and Rotherham, in Yorkshire. Cannon foundries are at Birmingham, Doncaster, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Manchester. *Hardware* is principally produced at Wolverhampton, Bilston, Walsall (which is the great place for nail making), Wednesbury, and Birmingham; *cutlery* is chiefly made in Sheffield and London; *machinery*, including locomotive and other steam-engines, at London, Manchester, Newcastle, and Birmingham; and *agricultural implements and machinery* at Ipswich, Saxmundham (Suffolk), and Henley. The *leather* manufacture is of great extent, the chief seats being Northampton and Stafford, where boots and shoes are chiefly made. An enormous amount of *pottery* is produced in North Staffordshire, chiefly at Stoke, Hanley, Burslem, Lane End, Tunstall, and Etruria, while the finest porcelain is produced at Worcester and Derby. *Glass* is made at Birmingham, Newcastle, Bristol, London, and St. Helen's; the latter being the first place where plate glass was manufactured. The chief seats of the *silk* manufacture are Derby, Macclesfield, Congleton, Spitalfields (London), Leek, and Coventry--the first

famous for its hosiery,* the last for its ribbons. *Linen* is produced only to a small extent, chiefly at Barnsley and Leeds. *Jewellery* is made extensively at London, Birmingham, and Coventry; *watches* and *clocks* at London, Coventry, and Prescott (Lancashire), and *plated-goods* at Sheffield. Besides the above branches of English manufactures, there are many others of inferior importance; but the industry of *ship-building* carried on at the ports of Sunderland, Birkenhead, London, Portsmouth, Grimsby, and Plymouth gives employment to a very great number of people.

Paper is made in the outlets of London, at Great Marlow, and other places. *Hats* are made in most of the large towns—Oldham, in particular. *Pins and needles* at Redditch and Alcester, and *pins* at Gloucester. *Toys* are made at Birmingham, and wooden ones at Tunbridge Wells; *boot trees and lasts* at Reading; *brewing* is carried on in all the large towns, and at Burton, Salisbury, Alton, and Romford; *straw plait* at Dunstable and Luton; *buttons* at Salisbury; *oil-cloth* at Leeds; *floor-cloth* at Bristol.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

With regard to the agricultural industry of England, the country may be divided into the *grazing*, or western division, which includes Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, York (N. and W. Ridings), Lancaster, Cheshire, Derby, Stafford, Leicester, Salop, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall; the eastern, or *corn growing* division, includes York (E. Riding), Lincoln, Notts, Rutland, Hunts, Warwick, Northampton, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Bedford, Bucks, Oxford, Berks, Hertford, Essex, Middlesex, Sussex, Surrey, and Kent.

The application of steam power in the cultivation of the soil is now a universal practice on all large farms; and agriculture is in many counties conducted by men of skill and enterprise, on a soil exhibiting great varieties from irreclaimable barrenness to exuberant fertility. While tillage of the best description prevails in Northumberland, grazing, with the rearing of young stock, is the favourite pursuit in Cumberland, in which, as well as in the neighbouring county, Westmoreland, great abundance of green crops, which, owing to the

* Four kinds of stockings are made; silk at Derby, cotton at Nottingham, woollen at Leicester, and worsted at Bradford.

quantity of rain that falls here, are the best in the United Kingdom. *Durham* has long been famous for its excellent breed of cattle, which, by suitable feeding, become large and profitable to the husbandman. *Yorkshire*, from constant care for a great number of years, now produces rich crops of wheat where dreary swamps were found some forty years ago; and in the deep loams around *Pontefract* the cultivation of liquorice is carried out to great perfection. The excellent cheese of the dairy counties of *Cheshire*, *Devon*, *Gloucester*, *Derby*, and *Huntingdon* are justly prized. The celebrated "Cheddar" cheese comes from *Somerset*. The cider and perry of *Hereford*, *Worcester*, and *Devon* form an important industry. The hop cultivation, greatest in *Kent*, is also carried on in *Surrey*, *Hants*, and *Hereford*, with great success.

Huntingdon and the E. and S. of *Derby* are also well cultivated, and in the latter camomile is successfully produced. The splendid sheep of *Leicester* are much esteemed, and excellent cheese is also produced in this county. *Rutland*, with a rather light soil, gives peas and beans. *Northampton*, with a good clay soil, is engaged in grazing and raising the best of grain crops and woad for the dyers. *Worcester* is particularly fertile along the *Severn's* banks; and *Warwick* produces much hay and grass from its extensive meadow lands. *Bucks* gives numbers of the fattest oxen to the *London* market, and *Oxford* and *Bedford* produce the usual grain crops, and to a certain extent pursue dairy farming. In the flat counties of *Lincoln*, *Huntingdon*, and *Cambridge*, tillage forms the principal industry, and along the banks of the *Nen* and *Ouse* luxuriant meadow land is found. In the north of *Cambridge* is the *Isle of Ely*, a marsh now rendered productive by the industry of man. *Norfolk*, in addition to the usual crops, gives saffron, mustard, flax, and hemp. *Suffolk*, with the driest climate in the kingdom, level in surface, has some heaths and marshes; but has excellent dairies. *Hertford*, richly manured from the metropolis, is very highly farmed, and has the best market, *London*, at hand. *Essex*, with extensive salt marshes along its much indented coast, produces the very best wheat; carraway, hops, and coriander, are also plants raised here. Fruit and kitchen gardens to supply *London* are very abundant, and very profitable. *Kent* is also a great agricultural county, well-known for the superior quality of its hops; it has many cherry orchards. *Surrey* grazes many sheep on its hills, and gives a fair tillage to its rather light soil. *Sussex* produces every variety of soil; grazes a good breed of cattle and sheep. *Hampshire*, one-half of which is pasture, one-fourth arable, and one-fourth forest and heath, is engaged in profitable pursuits. *Wilts*, the S. of which forms a great sheep farm, has rich meadow land along the banks of the *Avon*, and rich pasturage in the N. of the county.

Dorset carries on artificial irrigation to a great extent, and feeds an immense number of sheep, well known by all extensive farmers of the United Kingdom. Somerset possesses every variety of surface, and every variety of agricultural industry with the fattening of cattle of the best description, and, as already said, in making the very best cheese. Devon, occupied by the barren Dartmoor on the W., has some rich lands, particularly on the E., and along its rivers' banks, produces excellent crops, cider, and cheese. Cornwall produces much potatoes, and grazes many flocks of sheep and goats. Monmouth, a very hilly county, more Welsh than English, has numerous mules, the breed having been introduced from Spain.

COMMERCIAL INDUSTRY.

We import to the value of £40,000,000 sterling of corn and grain; *flour* from Canada and the United States, maize from the latter, *rice* from India, the United States, and the Southern States of America. *Hops* are largely exported to Australia and the United States. We import raw cotton to the value of about £50,000,000 sterling, and export the manufactured article to the value of at least eighty millions.

Wool is obtained from Australia, Tasmania, Cape Colony, Spain, (Merino), River Plata, Peru (Alpaca), Germany, and New Zealand. Hemp is largely imported from Italy, Russia, Manilla, and the East Indies. *Jute* from India, and £4,000,000 worth, principally from countries bordering on the S. of the Baltic. Raw silk is brought from China, Japan, Persia, Italy, and France. Sugar from the W. Indies (one-third of all used), Mauritius (one-twelfth of all), and Cuba; and beet-root sugar from France, the duty on all kinds being about 5½ millions sterling. Tea is brought from China and Japan, Annam, etc. Coffee from Ceylon, Mocha, E. Indies, and Guiana. Dried fruits from Smyrna and Valentia and other Mediterranean ports. *Wines*.—Sherry from Spain, port from Portugal, claret from Bordeaux, hock from the Rhine, champagne and moselle from Eastern France. We also import brandies and gin from France and Holland respectively, cheese and flowers also from Holland; timber from N. Europe, Canada, the W. Indies and Central America; besides many other articles too numerous to mention. Our exports consist chiefly of our home-made products—manufactured goods in general. Our exports and imports, however, form but a very small portion of our commercial industry, which exhibits every variety of inland trade.

Imports.—The real value of the merchandise imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1874 was £370,296,082, being a considerable increase over 1873; the imports from British possessions (1870) £64,797,650; the United States, £49,804,929; France, £37,608,043; German Empire, £15,401,946; India, £25,056,902; China, £9,624,557; Egypt, £14,116,802; from Russia, £20,560,043; Holland, £14,315,910; Belgium, £11,246,523; Australia and New Zealand, £14,075,291; British North America £8,512,789; Sweden, £6,497,967; Norway, £2,190,807; Peru, £4,881,075; Brazil, £6,131,031; Spain and the Canaries, £6,498,175; Turkey, £7,682,433. The general result is an increase over 1869 to the extent of £7,835,868.

Exports.—The value of our exports for 1874, was £240,000,000, of which £51,848,951 went to the British possessions; £11,643,139 to France; £20,371,560 to the German Empire; £935,755 to Holland and Belgium; and so on.

MAP OF ENGLAND.

Specimen of Questions to be asked by the Teacher.

1. Name the maritime counties of England and Wales, commencing at Northumberland, and going round by the eastern coast, giving the capital of each, and its position.

2. What English county is touched by 9 others? Name those others in order. (A county in Ireland is touched by 8.)

3. Name the 4 counties in a direct line from the centre of the Wash to the Bristol Channel, and the 4 from the same place to the mouth of the Dee.

4. Give the names of the 9 maritime counties of Wales, and the capital of each, with its position.

5. Enumerate the 14 English coal fields, distinguishing the 5 large ones.

6. What are the counties bordering on the Thames? Give the principal industry of each.

7. Describe the course of the Severn, the counties through which it passes, and name the most important towns on its banks.

8. Give the name and position of the most important English forests, and canals, etc., etc.

9. Name the four rivers Derwent, the four rivers Avon, four Stours, two rivers Taw, four Onses, four Dees, and two Rothers in the United Kingdom.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland, also called North Britain, is more irregular in shape, more broken up into islands, and more deeply indented by long narrow inlets, than any other country in Europe. Its area is 31,325 square miles; it is bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic, on the E. by the North Sea, on the S. by the River Tweed, Cheviot Hills, Solway Frith, and Irish Sea. The North Channel on the S. W. separates it from Ireland.

Its most northern point is Dunnet Head, latitude $58^{\circ} 41'$; its most southern the Mull of Galloway, latitude $54^{\circ} 38'$; its most eastern point is Buchanness, $1^{\circ} 45' W.$; and its most western, Ardnamurchan point, $6^{\circ} 14' W.$ longitude.

Its length from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway is 270 miles; but the breadth varies from 180 to less than 30 miles.

Though Scotland is usually divided into the *Highlands* and *Lowlands*, we consider a division into *Northern*, *Middle*, and *Southern*, while it is sufficiently marked by physical features, more in accordance with a division of the industrial pursuits of the people. In the northern division the climate is rather severe, the surface hilly and mountainous, and sheep farming prevails. In the middle the principal minerals exist, and consequently there is a mixture of mining, manufacturing, and agricultural industries. In the south, the best and most successful farming in the world is carried on, consisting of cattle-rearing, dairy-farming, and an improved system of tillage.

While Scotland to a certain extent resembles England in its trade and manufactures, it differs from it in being more mountainous, possessing more lakes, and less minerals; in being surrounded by a larger number of islands, having a colder climate, and in being more sparsely populated.

Capes and Headlands.—On the E. *Duncansby Head*, *Tarbet Ness*, *Kinnairds Head*, *Buchan*, and *Fife Ness*, and *St. Abb's Head*. On the S. *Burrow Head* and the *Mull of*

Galloway; on the W. the *Mull of Cantire*, *Point of Ayre* (on Arran Isle); *Ardnamurchan* and *Sleat Points* (the latter in Syke); *Butt of Lewis*, and *Barra Head*, on the N. and S. of the outward Hebrides respectively; on the N., *Cape Wrath* and *Dunnet Head*. In the Orkneys are *Marwick* and *Hoy Heads*, and *Turn Ness*.

Bays, Harbours, and Straits.—On the E. are *Sinclair Bay*, *Dornoch*, and *Moray Frith*, Friths of *Tay* and *Forth*. On the S. are the *Solway Frith*, *Wigtown*, and *Luce Bays*. On the W. are *Loch Ryan*, *Frith of Clyde*, *Lochs Fyne*, *Linnhe*, *Sounds of Jura*, *Mull*, *Kilbrennan*, *Sleat*, and *Islay*, the *Minch*, and *Little Minch*. On the N. is the *Pentland Frith*.

Islands.—Besides the three large groups of the Orkneys, Shetlands, and Hebrides, there are the isles of *May* and *Bass Rock* in the Frith of *Forth*; *Arran* and *Bute*, and a few smaller islands in the Frith of *Clyde*.

The following table gives the counties of Scotland, with the area, population, and capital of each.

SCOTLAND—THIRTY-THREE COUNTIES.

Three Northern Counties.

County.	Area in Acres.	Population.	Capital.
1 Orkney, }	400,000	31,272	Kirkwall, on Mainland.
Shetland, }	200,000	31,605	Lerwick, on Mainland.
2 Caithness,	455,708	89,989	Wick, on the Wick.
3 Sutherland,	1,297,188	23,686	Dornoch on the Dornoch Frith.

Three North-Western Counties.

4 Ross, }			Dingwall, on Frith of Cromarty
5 Cromarty, }	2,016,375		Cromarty, Do.
6 Inverness,	2,723,501	87,480	Inverness, on the Ness.

Five North-Eastern Counties.

7 Nairn,	131,500	10,213	Nairn, on the Nairn.
8 Elgin,	340,000	43,598	Elgin, on the Lossie.
9 Banff,	439,219	62,010	Banff, on the Deveron.
10 Aberdeen,	1,260,625	244,607	Aberdeen, on the Dee.
11 Kincardine,	252,250	34,651	Stonehaven, on the Car-
			ron.

Five East Midland Counties.

County.	Area in Acres.	Population.	Capital.
12 Forfar,	568,750	234,525	Forfar, on L. Forfar.
13 Perth,	1,814,063	127,741	Perth, on the Tay.
14 Fife,	328,427	160,310	Cupar, on the Edeu.
15 Kinross,	49,812	7,208	Kinross, on L. Leven.
16 Clackmannan,	29,440	20,742	Clackmannan.

Four West Midland Counties.

17 Stirling,	295,875	98,179	Stirling, on the Forth.
18 Dumbarton,	204,800	58,839	Dumbarton, on Clyde.
19 Argyll,	2,083,126	75,635	Inverary, on L. Fyne.
20 Bute,	109,375	16,927	Rothsary, on E. of Bute.

Three South-Western Counties.

21 Renfrew,	158,268	216,919	Renfrew, near the Clyde.
22 Ayr,	735,262	200,745	Ayr, on the Ayr.
23 Lanark,	568,867	765,279	Lanark, on the Clyde.

Six South-Eastern Counties.

24 Linlithgow,	81,113	41,191	Linlithgow, on the Avon.
25 Edinburgh,	254,300	328,335	Edinburgh, on the Leith.
26 Haddington,	179,142	37,770	Haddington, on the Tyne.
27 Berwick,	302,951	36,774	Greenlaw, on the Black Adder.
28 Peebles,	227,869	12,314	Peebles, on the Tweed.
29 Selkirk	166,524	14,001	Selkirk, on the Ettrick.

Four Southern Counties.

30 Roxburgh	428,494	42,965	Jedburgh, on the Jed.
31 Dumfries	702,953	74,700	Dumfries, on the Nith.
32 Kirkcudbright	610,343	41,852	Kirkcudbright, on the Dea.
33 Wigtown	327,906	38,795	Wigtown, on Wigtown Bay.

The Orkneys, separated from the mainland by the Pentland Firth, a channel only 7 miles wide (through which a strong tide flows towards Dunnet Head), consist of 73 islands and islets, 29 of which are inhabited. Many of the others, called "holmes," are visited in the summer for pasture ground. The surface varies much, being in some places covered with heaths, with a considerable depth of peat mould, and only one-third of the whole being cultivated. The highest hill is called Wart Hill (1,550 feet), on the island of Hoy. The climate is rather cold and moist, though frost never lasts long. Oats, barley, and vegetables are raised; but fishing is an important industry. The inhabi-

tants are partly of Scotch, and partly of Norwegian descent.

Pomona or *Mainland*, dividing the whole group into N. and S. isles, is 25 miles long, and like the S. isles has some good harbours. It contains more than half the population. The remaining islands are *Sanda*, of great fertility; *Hoy*, 14 miles long, and 5 broad.

Kirkwall (3,434), the cap., stands on a bay on the N. of *Pomona*, about 40 miles from *Wick*. It has a cathedral, town-hall, museum, grammar-school, and a custom-house. It has an annual fair in August, continuing 14 days, and has much provision trade.

Stromness, 12 miles distant, stands on the same island, with an excellent harbour, has 3 distilleries, and is the packet station for the islands.

The *Shetland Isles*, lying about 150 miles from *Buchan* ness, consist of 90 islands, islets, and rocks; thirty being inhabited. The highest elevation on these islands is *Roeness Hill*, which has an elevation of 1,500 feet; and, indeed, the whole surface is wild and rugged, with an indented coast, the bays and creeks being called "voes." In winter, though frost and snow last but a short time, severe storms frequently arise; and it is computed 200 men are annually drowned in this group of islands. Agriculture is carried on in a very rude manner, and the fisheries constitute the staple industry. The cottages are built of mud, and peat is used for fuel, no timber existing on the islands. Oats, potatoes, and turnips, are raised in small quantities; wild fowl are abundant. Dried fish are sent to Spain and other countries, ponies to the mainland. In the extreme N., daylight at Midsummer never disappears, the sun's rays at setting one day, mingling with those of his rising the next. At midwinter, on the contrary, the sun is only five and one-third hours above the horizon, the nights being long and dreary. The climate is humid.

Mainland, the largest island, has valleys running N. and S., which are interspersed with small lakes. It contains two-thirds of the population, and is 55 miles long, with a breadth of from 3 to 10 miles.

Yell, the second in size, is about 20 miles long, and 6 broad.

Unst, the third, is 11 miles long, and 6 broad.

Lerwick, standing on the largest island, is an industrious town,

and a good fishing station. Fair Island to the S. was the scene of the wreck of *Sidonia*, the commander of the Armada.

The Hebrides, on the W., are divided into the Inner Hebrides, and the Outer Hebrides or Western Isles. They are in number about 200, of which 70 are inhabited. The Inner are *Skye*, *Mull*, *Islay*, *Jura*, *Coll*, *Rum*, etc.; and the Outer are *Barra*, *N. and S. Uist*, *Benbecula*, *Harris*, and *Lewis*. The large islands near the mainland partake of its rugged character, the mountains in *Skye* rising to an elevation of 2,500 feet; while the numerous rivers that drain them abound in salmon, trout, and eels. The climate of these islands, owing to the influence of the Gulf Stream, is mild; but the inhabitants are poor. Many cattle and sheep are reared. These islands belong to Argyle, Inverness, and Ross. Their fisheries are important. Some writers include Arran and Bute among the Hebrides.

Skye is one of the most rainy districts in Scotland. Here the night at midsummer lasts only from 10 p.m. to 1 o'clock next morning.

Stornoway (2,535), a port in Lewis (an island 60 miles long, and 30 broad), has some boat-building, and fishing.

Portree, in *Skye*, has a snug harbour and trade with the mainland. Tobermory, in Mull, has boat building.

Islay, a small island, has extensive distilleries.

Caithness, with a generally level surface, has extensive peat-mosses and moorland; a ridge of hills separates this county from Sutherland, one of which, *Marven*, is 2,334 high; agriculture, fishing, and sheep-farming are the chief industries. It is drained by the river *Thurso*.

Wick (8,132), the seat of the herring fishery, is a modern town, which is frequented by fishermen from every portion of the United Kingdom.

Thurso (3,004) (*Thurso*), "Thorstown," the most northerly town in Great Britain, has fishing and weaving.

Sutherland, with a flat sandy shore, is penetrated by deep inlets, particularly on the N. and W.; while in the interior there are fine pastoral valleys, bordered by mountains or hills, one of which, Sugar Loaf, is 2,400 feet high. In the centre is Loch Shin, 18 miles long and 1 broad.

Sheep-farming is the staple industry. This county, nine-tenths of which belong to the duke, is drained by the *Shin* and *Brora*.

Dornoch (625) is the only town in the county, but it hardly deserves the name. It is the smallest cap. of a county in the United Kingdom.

Ross and Cromarty, having deeply indented shores on both seas, but more particularly on the Atlantic, are always mentioned together, because the latter is made up of ten or twelve different portions parcelled out through the northern half of the former. The surface in general is hilly and mountainous, rising in *Ben Dearig* to 3,550 feet, *Benurvis* 3,720, and in *Clock* to 4,000 feet; but on the E. some lowlands of great fertility exist; agriculture and fishing, with a little wool-combing and dyeing, constitute the industries. *Lewis* belongs to Ross. This county is drained by the two rivers *Carron*, and the *Conan* which flows into Cromarty frith. *Loch Marce* is 18 miles long.

Dingwall (2,125), the capital of Ross, stands at the head of Cromarty Frith; has some good houses and shops, but very little trade.

Cromarty (1,476) is on a low tongue of land jutting out into the Frith, and has a good herring fishery, roperies, breweries, etc.

Fortrose (911), a small town on Beaully Firth, has salmon and sea fisheries.

Tain (1,765), on a river of same name near Firth of Dornoch has some good public buildings, and some trade.

Inverness, the largest county of Scotland lies in the North West, and includes the isles of Skye, Harris, North and S. Uist, Barra, and Benbecula. The surface is extremely mountainous, and naturally divided into two parts by the Great Glen of Scotland, called Glenmore, through which runs the Caledonian canal. The small portion of the surface not under mountain, lake, or river, is well tilled; but on the hills sheep farming prevails; much mountain is preserved for grouse shooting and deer stalking. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the United Kingdom, rises 4,368 feet. This county is drained by the *Spey*, *Lochy*, and *Ness*, and many small streams flowing through the

glens, bordered by mountains on either side. The scenery of Inverness is most romantic and exceedingly diversified.

Inverness (14,463), the cap. of the Highlands, stands 255 miles N.W. from Edinburgh, on the Ness, near the Moray Frith; it is large, well-built, and well-paved. It has many good public buildings, iron foundries, breweries, and woollen and plaid manufactures. The shipping is active. The climate, considering its latitude, $57^{\circ} 28'$ is very mild, the mean annual temperature being 46° .

Portree, on the Isle of Skye, has been mentioned.

Nairn, intersected by the *Findhorn* and *Nairn*, is hilly in the S., but level along the coast; and though the climate is cold, it has successful tillage; marl and limestone are found.

Nairn (4,220), on the river of the same name, has some coasting trade.

Elgin, bordering on the Moray Frith, is divided into two parts by a detached part of Inverness; it is, with the exception of the highlands in the extreme S., very productive. Sand hills line the shore in some parts, and cliffs crowned with the remains of Danish fortifications in others. This county is drained by the *Findhorn* in the W., the *Spey* in the E., and the *Lossie* in the centre.

Elgin (7,339), the cap., on the *Lossie*, was burnt by Wolf of Badenoch in 1390; by a son of one of the Lords of the Isles, 1402; and by the earl of Huntly, 1452. It has the ruins of a cathedral, once proudly called, "The Lanthorn of the North."

Forres (3,959), is near the *Findhorn*, and has local trade.

Banff, extending from the Moray Frith to the region of the Grampians, is hilly and mountainous, with the exception of a fertile strip of rich loam soil. Here *Cairn-gorm* rises above 4,000 feet; some of the mountain valleys are well wooded.

Banff (7,439) (*Deveron*), is well built, and has a small harbour, some fishing, and shipping trade.

Cullen (2,055) is a small seaport, with trade in linen and damask.

Portsoy (2,055) has granite and marble quarries in its neighbourhood, and is engaged in fishing. **Keith** (4,000) is an inland town.

Aberdeen, with about 60 miles of coast-line, has a tolerably level surface, except towards the S. W., whence the Dee and other rivers flow in an easterly direction. Here *Benmacdhui* rises 4,296 feet, and several other moun-

tains almost as high. Granite, slate, and limestone are the chief minerals. Turnips for fattening cattle are largely grown. This county is well farmed, tillage being carried on with skill and spirit, and the fisheries on the coast and in the rivers constitute an important industry; sheep are numerous. Timber covers one-tenth of the surface, chiefly larch and Scotch fir. It is drained by the *Dee*, the *Don*, the *Ythan*, and *Deveron* which is mostly a boundary river.

Aberdeen, consisting of New Aberdeen, on the N. side of the *Dee*, and Old Aberdeen, formerly called Aberdon, on the south bank of the *Don*, is a splendid city, noted as much for its activity in shipping, its manufacturing industry, as for its university. It has extensive commercial relations with the E. and W. Indies, N. America, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic. Extensively worked granite quarries outside the city, cotton, linen, and paper mills, iron foundries inside, together with ship-building, are the chief industries. Its public buildings consist of the university, grammar-school, etc.

Peterhead (8,535) stands on a small peninsula, near the mouth of the *Ugie*; has a good harbour, and its streets well laid out. Besides being much engaged in fitting out for the whale fishery in the Arctic Ocean, it is the second seat of the Scotch herring fishery.

Inverury (2,856), on the *Don*, has an active trade with Aberdeen and the interior of the county. **Kintore** (659), on the *Don*, is an ancient town with trade by the Aberdeenshire canal. **Fraserburg** (3,300), on the N. coast, has a good fishery.

Kincardine is occupied on the W., and partly in the centre, by the Grampians, which cover about one-third of the county; the remainder, with a level soil, being well cultivated. The climate is mild, and the highlands afford good sheep pasturage, and the coasts have a good herring fishery. The *Dee*, forming for some distance the N., and the *Esk*, the S. boundary, are the chief rivers.

Stonehaven (3,400), consisting of an old and new town, united by a bridge across the Carron, has a herring fishery, brewery, distillery, and a little linen and woollen trade.

Bervie (1,013) is much engaged in fishing, and has a little corn trade.

Forfar, centrally traversed by the Valley of Strathmore, which is 33 miles long, and 6 or 8 broad, is a maritime county N. of the Firth of Tay. The Sidlaw Hills rise in the E.,

and in the N. W. are elevations connected with the Gram-pians. Thus four districts are distinguished :—I. the Gram-pians, where some peaks rise 3,000 feet ; II., the Vale of Strathmore, running from S. W. to N. E. ; III., the Sidlaw Hills ; IV., the fertile and highly cultivated tract towards the sea. Sheep farming is carried on in the highlands, fishing on the coast ; and this county is the chief seat of the linen trade of Scotland. It is drained by the N. and S. Esk.

Forfar (11,031), the capital, chiefly engaged in the linen manufacture, has some good public buildings—the town and county hall and court-house. In the town-hall is preserved a curious relic of ignorance and barbarity—"the Witches' Bridle."

Dundee (118,974), a splendid town, with capacious docks, quays, and wharves, has of late years rapidly improved. Narrow streets have been pulled down, and broad ones substituted. In addition to extensive shipping trade, whale-fishing, and ship-building, it has manufactures of coarse linen made from flax, and tow chiefly imported from the Baltic. Jute brought from India is manufactured into packing cloth, carpets, mats, sacks, and bags. Indeed, almost all the canvas for the navy is now made here. Marmalade and confectionery form an important industry, being exported to all parts of the world. Dundee has a town-hall, royal exchange, high school, custom-house, and several other splendid public buildings.

Montrose (14,548) (*S. Esk*), a grain-exporting seaport, once surrounded by walls, is a clean town, engaged in flax-spinning and weaving, and has a coasting trade, exporting salmon, stone, and agricultural produce. It is the birth-place of Joseph Hume.

Brechin (7,933) (*S. Esk*), has many public buildings, an old castle, remains of a cathedral, and some flax spinning.

Arbroath (18,974), on the coast, has manufactures of yarns, canvas, and sail-cloth, with considerable coasting trade.*

Perth, the most central, and one of the most important counties in Scotland, is divided into the highland and lowland districts. The climate is mild, and though sterile on the hills, consists of rich loam in the lowlands. This county is distinguished for its mountain, river, and lake scenery, 32,000 acres being covered with water. Some of the highest

* Twelve miles out seaward is Bell Rock (now a light-house), on which the monks of Arbroath placed a bell, which rang by the action of the waves, and warned mariners of their dangerous position.

peaks of the Grampians are found here. Lochs *Tay*, *Earn*, and *Rannock*, are the largest in the county, which is drained by the *Tay* and its tributaries. Deep glens, nicely wooded valleys, mountain peaks, elevated table-lands, expansive plains, combine to give most of the surface a beautiful, grand, and romantic appearance.

• Perth, an ancient handsome town, surrounded with charming landscapes, was the capital of Scotland, until the murder of James I. here, in 1437, led to the transference of the Government to Edinburgh. It has many large handsome public buildings, including high, grammar, and endowed schools, and banks; it has manufactures of linen, salmon fishing, paper and corn mills, foundries, tan-yards, etc. Small vessels ply to Dundee, and some ship-building is carried on.

Culross (467) has damask-weaving, and a little trade in coal and iron. Abernethy was the capital of the *Picts*, and Callander is near the trossachs. Crieff (4,000) is a beautiful little town at the entrance of a pass in the Grampians. It has corn and oil mills, and some woollen, linen, and worsted factories. Dunblane or Dunblane, Dunkeld, and Kincardine, are small towns, the first two having once had Cathedrals.

Fife, a peninsula lying between the Friths of Tay and Forth, is one of the very best cultivated counties, producing crops of oats, wheat, barley, beans, flax, potatoes; coal, iron, and limestone are found in abundance. It is drained by the *Eden* and the *Leven*.

Cupar (5,105) (*Eden*), is a small town with linen manufactures, spinning, and quarrying.

Dunfermline (14,958) (*Lyne*), formerly contained one of the richest abbeys in Scotland, remains of which still being visible. Manufactures of fine linen, iron foundries, and breweries are the chief industries. Charles I. was born here.

Dysart (8,920) (*Fr. of Forth*), with a splendid harbour, has a little coasting trade. Burntisland (3,366) is a small town, with one of the best harbours in the Frith. Kirkcaldy (12,434) (*Coast*), the birth-place of Adam Smith, has extensive floor-cloth factories. St. Andrew's (6,316) (*E. coast*), with a university, has fishing trade.

Kinross is a small inland county, hilly on the borders, but level in the interior; on the east Ben Lomond hill is 1,777 feet high. This is the smallest county in Scotland, with one exception.

Kinross (1,926) (*L. Leven*), has some manufactures of cottons, tartan shawls, and damasks. Parts of the town are badly built, but the public buildings are elegant.

Clackmannan whose surface consists of picturesque hills, which on the N. rise in the Ochill range to 2,359 feet above sea level, is also splendidly cultivated; has extensive sheep pastures; some coal and iron mines, and some productive soil near the Forth.

Alice (9,000), with trade in ale, coal, cotton, and linen, is the largest town in the county; though the small town of *Clackmannan* (900) is the capital of this county.

Stirling, extending from the Frith of Forth to L. Lomond, contains Ben Lomond on the W., the Campsie Hills in the centre, and plains highly cultivated on the E.

Stirling (14,276) (*Forth*), on an eminence, has an old castle of much historic interest, from the walls of which twelve battle-fields can be seen. It has manufactures of carpets and shawls. It is a great railway centre. Near the town is *Bannockburn*, where Bruce defeated Edward II., in 1314.

Falkirk (9,547) is famous for its "trysts," or fairs, held 3 times every year, at which many thousand cattle are sold; and still more for its remnants of antiquity; it is in a rich agricultural district. Here, in 1298, Edward I. defeated Wallace, and here in 1746 Prince Charles, the young Pretender, defeated the English forces.

Dumbarton, lying W. and S. of Lough Lomond, and N. of the Clyde, has a diversified surface, with a climate well adapted to pasturage, and the growth of timber. Ironstone is raised in the E., and arable land is only found on the banks of the *Clyde*, and near Lough Lomond. On the banks of the river *Leven*, many bleach greens are kept.

Dumbarton (11,414), with an old castle, on a rock in the Clyde, has ship-building and iron foundries. **Kirkintilloch** (6,378) has cotton works, and **Helensburgh** (5,000) is a watering-place.

Argyle or Argyll, with about 340 miles of sea-coast, is of a most irregular shape, and a rugged and mountainous surface, much covered with moss and heath, with a wet and boisterous climate, 52,000 acres being covered with lakes

and 40,000 with plantations. The minerals are lead, copper, iron and coal, but not found in great abundance. Herring fishing is extensive in Loch Fyne, and around the islands.

Inverary (902), is a small town, with a good herring fishery.

Campbeltown (6,688), carries on a large trade in whiskey, and employs hundreds of vessels in the herring fishery.

Oban (2,400), is a favourite watering-place, whence tourists embark for the islands. Dunoon (3,749), is a fashionable bathing resort.

Arran and Bute consist of the two Islands thus named, and several smaller ones. *Bute*, with a very mild climate, has some good farming. *Arran*, with a high surface, is also well cultivated. The fisheries are important.

Rothesay, (7,800), (*Bute*), much resorted to on account of its mild climate, has good fisheries of haddock, herrings, salmon, soles, and whiting: large cotton factories, and docks for ship-building are here.

Renfrew, hilly on the W. and S., but comparatively flat on the E., is largely covered with meadows and gardens; dairy-farming is carried on to a great extent. The district of the county of Renfrew lies in close proximity to the great city of Glasgow, and partakes throughout its whole extent of the stimulus imparted from that great industrial centre.

Renfrew (4,162), the cap., near the Clyde, is a small town of little importance, with some ship-building.

Paisley (48,257) has been long celebrated for its manufacture of shawls, which, along with the printing of shawls, cotton spinning, and more especially the manufacture of sewing thread, tartans, checks, and other cloths, form the staple trade; a great industry prevails in French goods, muslins, crapes, etc. Its paper mills are widely known.

Paisley has more factories than any town of the same size in the United Kingdom.

Johnston, (8,000), a manufacturing town, is 3 miles from Paisley.

Pollockshaws, on the Cart, is an improving town with cotton manufactures, weaving, and bleaching. Good quarries are worked in the neighbourhood.

Port Glasgow (10,805) has good foreign trade; it is well-built, and the chief seat of the American timber trade.

Greenock (57,138) is an extensive seaport, much engaged in the herring and Newfoundland fisheries. Here also cordage and sail-cloth are manufactured, and ships and steamers built and equipped.

There are several cotton, woollen, and paper mills, foundries, and tanneries. Greenock is the centre of a number of towns and villages on the Clyde and the adjoining Highland lochs, between which there is daily steam communication. It has great trade with America and the E. and W. Indies, and an active coasting trade. The port has a high character for the excellence of the ships and steamers built by its carpenters and engineers; the whole of the Halifax line and several of the West India, Australian, and Mediterranean steam-ships were built here. It is the largest seat of sugar refineries in the United Kingdom, 16 being in active operation. It is the birth-place of James Watt.

Ayrshire is famed for its dairy produce and high farming. It has a rather hilly surface, but a mild climate. Its dairies, particularly in the N., whence the Dunlop cheese is obtained, are much prized. Coal and iron are abundant; lead, freestone, and some copper are also found; and the manufactures of woollens, cottons, etc., are increasing. It is drained by many small streams all flowing westward to the sea, as the *Ayr*, *Doon*, etc.

Ayr (17,851), a clean well-built town, has shipping trade and fishing; manufactures carpets, shawls, leather, woollen bonnets. It carries on trade principally in iron, coal, and grain. Though the harbour is small yet it is secure. **Kilmarnock** (22,952) (*Irvine*), is a flourishing, handsome town. The print-works, carpet and woollen manufactories, shoe and bonnet-making, are most extensive; there is a populous mining, manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial district around; and though the old streets are narrow, those recently erected are wide and spacious. **Irvine** (6,866) (*Irvine*), once had large trade, having been the port of Glasgow before Port Glasgow was built. **Ardrossan** (3,583) and **Troon** are small ports, which ship coal and iron. **Salt-Coats** (5,000), is a small port, much frequented for sea-bathing. **Girvan** (5,000) (*Girvan*), has transit trade. **Troon** (8,790) (*Coast*), exports coal.

Lanark, or **Clydesdale**, combines agricultural, mining, and manufacturing industries, having extensive and rich coal, iron, and lead mines. This county is naturally divided into three districts—*Upper Ward*, in the S., hilly and mountainous, is largely engaged in sheep farming. Here is (among lead mines) *Leadhills*, 1,323 feet above sea level, the highest inhabited village in Scotland. *Middle*

Ward, with an undulating surface, is partly agricultural and partly mining and manufacturing. *Lower Ward*, in the N., containing Glasgow city, though small, is very important, and has arable land where moors were a few years ago. Dairy farming prevails. It is drained by the *Clyde*, with its tributary, the *Douglas*.

Lanark (5,099), the cap., stands near the "Falls of Clyde," near the middle of the course of that river.

Glasgow (477,144), the largest city of Scotland, and one of the greatest commercial marts in the world, rivals Liverpool in commerce and Manchester in manufactures. The city stands on both sides of the river Clyde, to which most of the principal streets run parallel; the houses being lofty and built of freestone. Many handsome squares and crescents may be seen, and the public buildings are superb; among which the university, cathedral, Hunterian museum, general post-office, custom-house, chamber of commerce, merchants' and trades' houses, bank-houses, city-hall, free church college, normal schools and seminaries, model-school, training-college, atheneum, and library, are the most important. Among the public monuments are, a Grecian Doric column to Sir Walter Scott, statues to Sir John Moore, James Watt, the Queen, Sir R. Peel, Wellington, Nelson, etc. *Glasgow* is admirably situated for the development of trade of all kinds. The manufacture of cotton is one of the chief industries, including calicoes, cambrics, lawns, muslins, checks, yarn, and thread. Dyeing, calico-printing, and iron manufactures, are on the most extensive scale. Sugar refining, import and export trade are most important industries. The water supply is brought from Lough Katrine, a distance of 40 miles.

Hamilton (11,496), a very handsome town on the Clyde, has a grammar school and some good public buildings. It is the seat of "imitation cambric" factories; silk veils, check shirts, and some hempen articles are made.

Airdrie (13,487) is a modern town in the midst of iron and coal mines. It has a grammar-school, and some public buildings.

Rutherglen (9,451) has print and dye works, and several collieries. It is well built, and has constant intercourse with Glasgow.

Linlithgow or **W. Lothian** lies on the Frith of Forth, and has a pleasingly varied surface, three-fourths of which is arable. Coal, limestone, and freestone are abundant.

Linlithgow (3,680), consists chiefly of one long street. It has the remains of a royal palace, in which Mary Queen of Scots was born.

Borrowstownness or **Bo'ness** (3,806), on a point of land jutting into the Frith of Forth, has a good harbour and some local trade.

Queensferry (1,521), is a small port on the Frith of Forth.

Bathgate (6,000), is a small town with manufactures of paraffin oil.

Edinburgh or **Midlothian**, with about 12 miles of coast-line, gradually expands in a southerly direction, rising in elevation and culminating in the Lammermuir and Pentland hills. Large tillage farms are found in the low grounds, and pasturage is carried on in the elevated districts; coal is found in the valley of the Esk, and sandstone in other places. This county is drained by the *Leith*, which flows from the Pentland hills into the sea at Leith; the *Esk*, formed near Dalkeith of two streams, enters the sea at Musselburgh.

Edinburgh (197,000), the metropolis of Scotland, stands on a group of hills, on the very highest of which is the *Old town*, in which the houses are 12 or 13 stories high, the streets narrow and irregular, with the castle 380 feet above sea level, with precipitous descents all round. The *New town* is regularly built, in the form of a parallelogram, with fine streets, crescents, and squares, unsurpassed by any modern city in beauty and regularity. The third division of the city is the *South side*, which is on rising ground, connected with the old town by three bridges. At the foot of Cannongate-street, stands the palace and abbey of Holyrood, the place where so many stirring and tragic deeds were enacted in Scottish history. This city is mainly supported by its professional classes and university; manufactures, with the exception of printing and publishing, and brewing, are few indeed. The public buildings are magnificent; including the medical halls, society-rooms, club-rooms, hospitals, asylums, assurance-offices, banks, etc. There are monuments to Sir Walter Scott, Nelson, Dr. Playfair, Burns, etc. It is 399 miles by rail from London.

Leith (44,277) is a continuation of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It carries on an extensive trade with London, Hull, Newcastle, Rotterdam, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic. It is a grain emporium.

Musselburgh (7,506) (*Esk*), has trade in fishing, and is frequented by sea-bathers.

Portobello (5,481) with chemical works and tile-making, is also, frequented as a watering-place.

Dalkeith (6,386) (*Esk*) is well-built. It has manufactures of hats, woollens, and iron, with a splendid grain market.

Haddington or **E. Lothian**, though not mountainous, has an extremely diversified surface, consisting of a series of

parallel ridges from the shore of the Frith, running E. and W. with a gradual increasing elevation; about one-third of the surface is under plantations, pastures, and wastes, the remainder being under an excellent system of tillage. The *N. Tyne* is the chief river of this county.

Haddington (4,000) is perhaps the largest corn market in Scotland. It has the remains of an old abbey. **North Berwick** (1,400) is a small bathing-place. **Dunbar** (3,815) (*Coast*), has a fair trade. Here the Scots (1296) were defeated by the English. Again, in 1650, Cromwell had a "crowning" victory over the Scotch. **Prestonpans** (2,000) was the scene of the defeat of the English troops in 1745.

Berwick is drained by the *Tweed*, *Lauder*, and *Whiteadder*; it slopes towards the E. and is touched on the N. by the Lammermuir Hills. It has a bold, rocky shore. What is called the *Merse* is a highly-farmed district, lying between the *Tweed* and the Lammermuir Hills. Much of the surface of this county is level, and on the slopes of the hills an immense number of sheep is fed. The climate is cold, and subject to great variations.

Greenlaw (1,000) (*Blackadder*), is a very small town.

Coldstream (2,000) (*Tweed*), gives its name to the "Coldstream Guards," raised here by General Monk, 1659.

Dunse (2,613), the largest town in the county, is the birth-place of the celebrated *Duns Scotus*, and has several good schools.

Lauder (1,046), is a small borough with a town-hall. It was often the place of meeting of the Scotch parliament.

Peebles lies S. of Midlothian; and is by the *Tweed* divided into two nearly equal parts. It is more elevated than any other county in the south of Scotland, Broadlaw Hill rising to an elevation of 2,700; Hartfell, 2,600; Culter Fell, 2,400; and Dunrich, 2,000 feet. Much moor and peat bog is found in the county, and the principal occupation is pastoral. It is drained by the *Tweed*.

Peebles (2,200) is a town with a grammar-school, scientific associations, various manufactories, breweries, and corn mills. It stands on the *Tweed*, and is a railway centre.

Inverlothlin has a mineral spring of considerable repute.

Selkirk, almost entirely pastoral, has given rise to much ballad poetry. This county is hilly, particularly in the S. and W.; the highest point, *Ettrick Pen*, is 2,258 feet above sea level. The climate is very damp. It is drained by the *Ettrick*, whose banks are finely wooded, and highly picturesque, and the *Yarrow*.

Selkirk (4,640), an ancient town on the river *Ettrick*, has become the seat of a thriving woollen manufacture. Statues of Sir Walter Scott and Mungo Park adorn its streets; and the history of Sir Walter Scott, and of the poets Hogg and Wordsworth, is intimately associated with the town.

Galashiels, (9,678), on the *Gala*, is one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture of Scotland; whence the term *Tweeds* arose.

Roxburgh, including the three pastoral districts of *Tweed*, *Teviot*, and *Liddesdale*, lies N. of the *Cheviot Hills*, and has an undulating surface with some elevated ridges properly belonging to the *Cheviot* range. The farming in this county is excellent. It belongs to the basin of the *Tweed* and is drained by that river's tributaries.

Jedburgh (3,322), on the *Jed*, near the *Cheviot hills*, has blanket, flannel, and other woollen manufactures, and an iron foundry.

Hawick (11,355), a manufacturing town, stands on the *Teviot*. Here are manufactories of blankets, shawls, tweeds, tartans, and leather, all in active operation.

Kelso, (4,564) a town, handsome and regularly built, near the junction of the *Teviot* and the *Tweed*, possesses a spacious market-place, said to be the finest in Scotland. It is much engaged in the shoe trade, and has a large cattle-market.

Dumfries embraces some swamps, and is greatly engaged in the rearing of stock. It is drained by the *Eske*, *Annan*, and *Nith*, from which the three districts the county are named *Eskdale*, *Annamdale*, and *Nithsdale*. Several hills, including *Queensberry hill* (2,251 feet), rise to a considerable height, and have on their tops a stormy and cold climate.

Dumfries (15,435), the capital, is a river port with very considerable woollen manufacturies, tanneries, etc., but is chiefly not

for its stock market. It has a good academy, and many other educational establishments.

Annan (3,170) is a thriving town at the mouth of the river of the same name, with some coasting trade, also cotton spinning.

Moffat (2,000) (*Annan*), in the hills, has mineral springs resembling those at Harrowgate, which are much resorted to by invalids.

Kirkcudbright, with a hilly and much diversified surface, interspersed with small lakes, contains the most southern point of Scotland. The coast, except a portion of Wigtown bay, is hilly and precipitous. Cattle and sheep are kept in great numbers; small lakes nicely fringed with wood are numerous in this and the following county. The *Cree* forms the W. boundary of the county, and the *Dee* runs through the centre. This county, with Wigtown, constitute the Stewartry of Galloway or Kirkcudbright.

Kirkcudbright (3,328), the cap., stands on the estuary of the *Dee*, and has imports of coal, lime, and timber. It is in the midst of delightful scenery, and has some good public buildings and a grammar school. It exports granite.

Castle Douglas (2,300) (*Dee*) is a modern and fast-improving agricultural town, regularly and neatly built.

New Galloway (440) is a small town near Loch Ken.

Wigtown, which, with Kirkcudbright, has long been known under the name of Galloway, is hilly, and consequently much engaged in pastoral pursuits. It is deeply penetrated on the S. by Luce Bay, and on the N. by Loch Ryan, both of which afford excellent fishing.

Wigtown (2,000), the cap., is an ancient town, on a bay of the same name, with a town-house, assembly-rooms, and a library.

Stranraer (5,939), at the head of Loch Ryan, has good fishing and coasting trade particularly with Ireland.

Port-Patrick (2,000) has a splendid harbour, and is connected by a submarine telegraph with Donaghadee, 21 miles distant.

Newtown Stewart (3,000) (*Cree*), is engaged in the leather trade, and **Whithorn** (1,577) is an unimportant place, near Burrow Head.

TOWNS IN SCOTLAND WITH ABOVE 20,000 INHABITANTS.

Town.	County.	Population.	Industry.
1. Glasgow,	Lanark,	477,144	Commerce and manufactures.
2. Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	196,500	University, book trade, etc.
3. Dundee,	Forfar,	118,974	Coarse linen; commerce, etc.
4. Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	88,125	University; commerce.
5. Greenock,	Renfrew,	57,138	Extensive commerce.
6. Paisley,	Ditto,	48,257	Silk manufacture.
7. Leith,	Edinburgh,	44,277	Port of Edinburgh.
8. Perth,	Perth,	25,580	A central seat of trade.
9. Kilmarnock,	Ayr,	22,952	Woollen manufactures.
10. Arbroath,	Forfar,	20,000	Linen trade, etc.

Mountains.—A chain of mountains may be traced from the Cheviot hills, N., forming the boundary between Dumfries and Roxburgh; and running south of Selkirk and Peebles, is known S. of Lanark as the *Lowther* hills, but on continuing towards the N., separates the basins of the Clyde and Tweed, and continuing westward forms the eastern boundary of Ayrshire. The *Lammermuir* hills form the boundary between Haddington and Berwick. These constitute the southern mountains.

The Caledonian canal forms a natural barrier between the Northern Highlands and the Grampians; the latter forming the northern boundary of Perth, and branching northwards through the W. of Aberdeen and E. of Banff, and through the S. of Inverness. The mountains of the Northern Highlands may be traced between Caithness and Sutherland, have many elevated peaks, and running down the W. of Sutherland to Cromarty, continue their course through Ross, until they become lost in the S. of Inverness, and N.W. of Argyle.

The following are the chief peaks, with their approximate heights:—

In the Lowlands:—

Lowther Hill, 2,520, in Lanark.

Ettrick Pen, 2,200 feet.

Hart Fell, 2,635, is in Dumfries.

Cheviot Hill, 2,684, is in Roxburgh.

Goat Fell, 2,865, is in Arran Isle.

Scald Hill, 1,786.

Harper's Rig, 1,802.

Spartledown, 1,750.

In the Central Highlands:—

Hill of Sidlaw, 1,400.

Ben Ledi (with a small lake on its top), 2,863, is in Perth.

Ben Lawers, near Loch Tay, 3,945. Ben Lomond, 3,195.

Schehallion, 3,564, is also in Perth.

Ben Cruachan, 3,670, is in Argyle.

Cairntoul, 4,245, near Ben Avon.

Cairn Gorm, 4,095, is in Aberdeen.

Ben MacDhui, 4,295, is in Aberdeenshire.

Ben Nevis, near Fort William, 4,368. This is the highest mountain in the United Kingdom, and only wants 160 feet of the line of perpetual congelation.*

In the Northern Highlands:—

Ben Wyvis, in Cromarty and Ross, 3,422—Ben Clibrick, 3,158.

Ben Attow, in Ross and Inverness, 4,000.

Ben Dearg, Ross, 3,550.

Ben More, Sutherland, 3,230.

Hills.—The *Ochill* hills, S.E. of Perth, running into Fife; the *Sidlaw* hills, running from Perth into Forfar; and the *Campsie Fells*, in Stirling, are the chief.

Plains.—*Strathmore*, lying South of the Grampians, is the most extensive plain. It is 80 miles long, and under a good system of tillage. *Caitness*, which includes three-fourths of the county, is not so fertile in some places as the preceding, and contains hundreds of acres of moor. The only other plain is that of Ayr, also including most of the county of the same name, with rich pastures.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of Scotland is by no means inconsiderable. A great coal field extends from E. to W., the centre of which may be distinguished by a line from the Frith of Tay to Girvan in Ayrshire; and here are found all the manufacturing towns, with three exceptions.

Besides the rich beds of coal between the friths of Clyde and Forth, *iron*, *lead*, and *granite*, are also abundant. *Iron* is chiefly found in Lanark, Ayr, Stirling, and Fife, where smelting furnaces are numerous. *Lead* is found in rich veins in the Lowther Hills, and also in Ayr, Clackmannan, Argyle, Peebles, and Inverness; and, in most cases a little *silver* is intermixed with the ore. *Granite* quarries are numerous and valuable, producing abundance of the finest build,

* Two streaks of snow are now visible on the N. side of this peak as the excursionists pass down the Caledonian Canal, 14th September, 1871.

ing materials. The granite of Aberdeen is sent in large quantities to London, while that of Kirkcubright supplies Liverpool. *Slate* is worked in Argyleshire, and *antimony* is found in Dumfries.

Forests.—Much of Scotland, particularly in the north, is covered with plantations, which greatly add to the natural beauty of the country. Indeed, the sides of barren hills and tops of bleak cliffs are now overgrown with Scotch fir and other trees. Remains of extensive forests are found in Ross, Glenmore, in Inverness, near Loch Rannoch and the River Spey.

Canals.—The Forth and Clyde connects the two Friths, and passes from the Clyde 10 miles below Glasgow, along the N. border of Lanark, passing Kirkintilloch and Falkirk, and enters the Forth at Grangemouth. The whole length is 55 miles, and the depth 7 feet. The Caledonian, by connecting the River Ness with the Loch of same name, and the latter with Loch Lochy, and this again with Loch Eil, unites the Moray Frith with Loch Linnhe. Thousands of tourists go up and down this canal every year. The Grinan canal runs from the sound of Jura to Loch Fyne, and saves a sea voyage of 120 miles. The Aberdeenshire canal is 18½ miles long, and runs from Aberdeen to Inverury, but is now little used.

Rivers.—On the E. are the *Tweed*, *Eye*, *N. Tyne*, *Forth*, *Eden*, *Tay*, *S. and N. Esk*, *Dee*, *Don*, *Deveron*, *Spey*, *Lossie*, *Findhorn*, *Nairn*, *Ness*, *Conan*, and *Shin*.

The *Tweed* rises in Peebleshire, 1,500 feet above the sea level, in the same hill as that in which are the sources of the Clyde and Annan. It flows N. E., and after passing Peebles flows E. across Selkirk, and after forming the boundary between Berwickshire and Northumberland, enters the North Sea at Berwick. During the first 20 miles of its course the stream is exceedingly rapid, and descends 1,000 feet. The most important tributaries are the *Whiteadder*, *Tull*, *Leader*, *Gala*, *Teviot*, *Lyne*, and *Ettrick*. The *Tweed* has one of the best salmon fisheries in the British Isles. Its course is 96 miles.

The *N. Tyne* is an unimportant stream crossing the N. of Haddington nearly parallel to the coast. Haddington is on its banks.

The *Forth* is formed of two streams from Ben Lomond, which unite at Aberfoyle, from which the river flows E., forms the boundary between Perth and Stirling, passes Stirling and Clackmannan, and after a course of 60 miles enters the Frith of Forth.

The *Tay*, remarkable for its rapid current, rises on the W. of Perth, passes through Loch Tay, winds through Perthshire, where it receives many tributaries, and after passing the towns of Dunkeld, Seone, and

Perth, enters the Frith of Tay, after a course of 95 miles. It is an excellent salmon river, and shoals of porpoises haunt its mouth in the fishing season. The tide rises to about 2 miles above Perth, to which the river is navigable for small vessels.

The E. and N. Esk are small rivers, running from the Grampian or rather the Clova mountains to the N. Sea, the latter forming the boundary between Forfar and Kincardine.

The Dee rises in the S.W. of Aterdeenshire in Ben MacDhui, with an easterly course, passes Braemar, Balmoral, and Ballater, entering the sea at Aberdeen, after a course of 90 miles.

The Don, rising on the borders of Banff, in Ben Avon, runs nearly parallel with the Dee, and enters the N. Sea a little more N. than the latter, after a course of 80 miles; Inverury being the only town on its banks.

The Deveron rises on the borders of Aberdeen and Banff, and after a N.E. course of 50 miles enters the Moray Frith at Banff.

The Spey, considered the most rapid river in the United Kingdom, also enters the Moray Frith. It rises in Inverness near L. Lochy, and has a N. E. course, through some of the most romantic scenery, entering the Moray Frith near Fochabers.

The Lossie, Findhorn, and Nairn, have rapid currents, and are subject to floods in their lower courses.

The Conan, rising in Ross, passes through Lochs Fannich and Luichart, and enters the frith of Cromarty near Dingwall.

The Shin rises in the mountains of Sutherland, passes through L. Shin, and enters the Frith of Dornoch.

On the W. are the *Clyde*, *Ayr*, *Doon*, and *Girvan*.

The Clyde, the great commercial river of Scotland, takes its rise in the Lowther Hills, in the south of Lanarkshire, and flows in a north-westerly direction nearly through the centre of that county, forming a valley or plain named Clydesdale. The only town on its banks up to Glasgow is Lanark. Beyond Glasgow the Clyde bends more to the west, forming at its mouth a large estuary named the Frith of Clyde, which separates the counties of Lanark and Renfrew from that of Dumbarton. On this estuary, on the coast of Renfrew, are the towns of Port Glasgow and Greenock. Its most important tributary is the *Douglas*. The commercial importance of the Clyde is only exceeded by that of the Thames. Numbers of vessels, both in the home and foreign trade, traverse its waters daily; and the sound of the ship-carpenter's hammer is heard for miles along its eastern banks, particularly near the town of Greenock.

The slopes of Ayrshire are drained by the *Ayr*, which rises on the borders of Lanark, crosses the county at its widest part, and after a course of 35 miles enters the sea at Ayr.

The Doon rises from several small lochs, also on the county borders, passes through Loch Doon, and enters the sea after a course of 20 miles, a little S. of the town of Ayr.

The Girvan, further S., is a river about the same size.

On the S. are the *Esk*, *Nith*, and *Dee*.

The *Esk* rises in the N. of Dumfries, in Ettrick Fell, and passing Langholm, enters England, and falls into the Solway Frith below Longtown.

The *Nith*, rising in Ayr, runs through a valley in Dumfries called Nithsdale, receiving many small streams on both sides, and with a wide estuary enters the Solway Frith below Dumfries.

The *Dee* rises in Loch Dee, near Ayr, and falls into Kirkcudbright bay, after forming L. Ken and passing Castle Douglas.

Lakes.—Scotland abounds in lakes, most of which have excellent fish, and many of which are justly admired for their scenery. The principal are Lochs *Lomond*, *Katrine*, *Tay*, *Rannoch*, *Earn*, *Ericht*, *Leven*, *Awe*, *Ness*, *Lochy*, *Shin*, *Doon*, and *Ken*, all of which are, properly speaking, lakes. Those lochs which are arms of the sea will be mentioned under *Coast Line*.

Loch Lomond, much admired for its scenic beauty, is 24 miles long, with a varying breadth from 5 to 1 mile, and covers 20,000 acres. It is studded with about 30 small isles, most of which, with two-thirds of the lake, belong to Dumbarton. It is surrounded by many hills, through which the mountain streams flow in deep gorges. Ben Lomond stands on its E. shore.

Katrine, a little E. of the preceding, is considered one of the most beautiful of Scottish lakes; and a little to the E. are the celebrated *Trossachs*, of wild and fantastic beauty. It is 10 miles long and 1½ broad, and while Lomond is only 250 feet deep, Katrine is 450. This loch supplies Glasgow with water.

Tay is 12 miles long, and lies in a direction from S.W. to N.E. It is surrounded by high mountains, one of which is Ben Lawers.

Rannoch is in the W. of Perth, and is a long narrow lake, an expansion of the river Tummel, amidst striking scenery.

Earn, amidst fine scenery, is an expansion of the river of the same name, which flows into the Tay at Perth.

Ericht, on the N.W. of Perthshire, is situated amidst mountains and wild moorland covered with heath; and its surplus waters pass by a river of the same name into Loch Rannoch.

Leven is in Kinross. It is of an oval shape, and contains four islands, on one of which, Castle Island, Mary Queen of Scots signed her abdication, 1568. She soon after escaped from it.

Awe, in Argyle, is 24 miles long, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to half a mile broad, with a surface studded with islands.

Ness lies a few miles S. of the town of Inverness, is 24 miles long, bordered by hills in many places well wooded, is of great depth, and never freezes. On the E. is the celebrated *Fall of Foyers*, 277 feet high, rivalling all other waterfalls in the British Isles.

Lochy, about 12 miles further S., is 10 miles long, and 1 broad.

Shin, the largest lake in the N. Highlands, is an expansion of a river of the same name, and runs S.E. through Sutherland.

Doon, on the borders of Ayr, and Ken, in Kirkcudbright, are smaller than any of the above, but are very picturesque.

Mineral Springs.—The two chief mineral wells are at Moffat, and at the Bridge of Allen (near Stirling); besides, spas are at Peterhead, Strathpeffer, Bonnington near Edinburgh, Ballater, Innerleithen, and Crieff.

Coast Line.—The coast line, which is most irregular, is above 2,500 miles long. On the E. it resembles the E. coast of England, while on the W. it resembles the W. coast of Ireland. Berwickshire has a bold, rocky shore of no great elevation, St. Abb's head being the most prominent feature. Haddington has a coast similar in character, which rises near N. Berwick, at which is *Ben Law*, 800 feet high. The shores of the frith of Forth are low, without any particular landmarks, but ridges of hills rise in the interior. This inlet is about 50 miles long, and 5 broad between Leith and Burntisland. Passing the coast of the peninsula of Fife and St. Andrew's bay, the frith of Tay runs inland 20 miles, with a breadth varying from 1,200 yards to 3 miles. On the coast of Forfar is the small land-locked bay of Montrose. The shores of this county rise to no considerable height, and consist of a rich and productive soil. No particular physical feature marks the low coast until Buchan Ness is reached, where the land exhibits a bleak appearance, most of it consisting of wild moorland. From Fraserburgh to Fort George (the only fort of the three built on the Caledonian Canal now existing) the shore is low and uninteresting. In some places the rich arable land is almost washed by the tide, while in others rocks abound, and in other places moors exist at the very brink of the sea. The frith of Inverness is land-locked, with low shores on the E., and nicely wooded hills on the W. The frith of Cromarty is also land-locked, and penetrates 8 miles into the land. Tarbet Ness is a prominent feature, and the coast thence to Cape

Wrath exhibits no particular feature, being generally fertile near the mouths of the many streams which water these northern counties, and bleak and dreary in most other places.

On the W. the Scottish coast is for the most part hilly, and bears throughout a great similarity in character. In the summer many tourists visit this coast and the islands on account of the picturesque scenery, now so justly appreciated. The principal places of attraction are *Strome Ferry* on Loch Carron, *Portree* in Skye, *Oban* on the mainland opposite the isle of Mull (with active coasting trade), *Inverary* on Loch Fyne, and *Rothsay* on the island of Bute. The frith of Clyde, now of so much commercial importance, is not very deep, but is a safe roadstead; some of the largest vessels having to wait at Greenock for the rising tide. Artificially it has been made navigable up to the quays at Glasgow for all coasting vessels, though the river is narrow at this point.

The coast of Scotland on the S. has been sufficiently described in treating of the counties which border upon it.

Railways.—The *Caledonian* commences at the city of Carlisle, crosses the border near Gretna, runs N. through Moffat, and, a little E. of Lanark, divides into two branches, one going N. E. to Edinburgh, the other N. W. through Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, and ends on the coast at Wemyss bay. This line proceeds from Glasgow N. W. to Alloa, thence through Stirling, and at Dumblane again separates into two branches, one going N. W. through Callander (not yet completed), the other going through Perth, Dundee, Arbroath, Stonehaven, to Aberdeen.

The *Highland* railway runs from Perth, N. W. through Dunkeld, Nairn, Inverness, Dingwall, and Tain (not yet finished to Wick). The other lines are *South Western*, from Kilmarnock to Dumfries; the *North British*, from Berwick to Edinburgh, Aberdeen, etc.

Education.—Scotland has four Universities—Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen; and although her system of elementary education requires modification to suit the modern requirements, she has had schools in operation for many generations on the parochial system, in which a very sound education is imparted, the course of instruction in every parish including Latin and Greek,

Manufactures.—Scotland has many important manufactures, which, from the industry and perseverance of the people, are steadily increasing.

Cotton is extensively manufactured at Glasgow and Paisley, and

to a limited extent at Kilmarnock. *Linen* of a coarse kind is manufactured at Dundee, Arbroath, and other towns in their neighbourhoods; and fine linen, including diapers and damasks, at Dufermline and towns adjacent. *Woollens*, though not extensively manufactured, are made at Hawick (blankets, flannels, tweeds, and woollen stockings), Stirling (tartans), Bannockburn, and Kilmarnock (carpets, shawls, and tweeds). *Silk* has Paisley its principal seat (shawls). *Leather* is manufactured at Hawick and Glasgow. *Iron* is very extensively manufactured at Glasgow, Airdrie, Coatbridge, Shotts, and many other places. *Whiskey* is also an active industry, the manufacture being carried on at Campbeltown, Glasgow, and other towns. *Ale* is made in Edinburgh, Alloa, Glasgow, and most large towns. *Paraffin Oil* at Bathgate, West Calder, and other places. *Shipbuilding* is actively carried on at Greenock, Glasgow, Dundee, Leith, and Aberdeen. *Bricks* and *Tiles* are made in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, at Carstairs, etc. *Agricultural Implements* at Stirling.

Agriculture.—Generally speaking, an excellent system of farming is carried out in the southern counties of Scotland, where excellent crops are produced from a soil in many places not naturally fertile.

The most successful tillage is found in Berwick, the Lothians, Perth, and Forfar, where, for the most part, a six-year system of crop rotation is adopted. Wheat is not raised north of the Frith of Forth; but barley and oats succeed in the most northern counties. Sheep and cattle pasturage is followed on the uplands, even on the very highest hills; both the cattle and sheep are of a very small kind.

Commercial Industry.—The commercial industry of Scotland closely resembles that of England. Immense quantities of cattle, sheep, and provisions, are imported from Belfast and Londonderry; and most of the sugar used in the United Kingdom first reaches the banks of the Clyde.

Scotland exports much whiskey, ale, and confectionery; iron goods, books, and periodicals; oil, coal, and carpets; while it imports flax, hemp, and jute; raw cotton, raw silk, and cutlery. Indeed the customs' duties of its great port, Greenock, are only exceeded by those of London and Liverpool.

IRELAND.

Ireland, sometimes called *Erin*, *Hibernia*, and the *Green* or *Emerald Isle*, is the second largest island in Europe. It resembles Great Britain in having its E. shores tame and unbroken, with some sand banks, but very few islands. Like Great Britain, its western shores are much broken up and deeply penetrated by many fine natural harbours, the deep water of the Atlantic coming close to the land. Though Ireland has 14 large harbours capable of receiving the largest vessels, yet her commerce is only in its infancy.

Ireland is washed on three sides by the Atlantic, N., W., and S.; on the N. E., the North Channel separates it from Scotland; and on the E. the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel separate it from England and Wales.

The most northern point of Ireland, Malin Head, is $55^{\circ} 21'$ north latitude; the most southern point is Mizen Head, $51^{\circ} 26'$; the most eastern point is near the entrance to Strangford Lough, $5^{\circ} 26'$ W. longitude; and its most western point is Sybil Head, $10^{\circ} 27'$ west longitude.

Capes and Headlands.—On the E. are *Fair*, *Clogher*, *Howth*, *Bray*, and *Wicklow* heads; *Cahore* and *Carnsore* points; on the S. *Hook* point, *Knockadoon* head, *Roche's* point, *Old Head* of Kinsale, *Mizen* head; on the W. *Dunmore*, *Sybil*, *Kerry*, *Loop*, *Slyne*, *Achill*, *Erris*, and *Teelin* heads; and on the N. *Bloody Foreland*, and *Malin* heads.

Bays, Harbours, etc.—On the E. are *Wexford* harbour, *Dublin*, *Drogheda*, and *Dundalk* bays; *Carlingford*, *Strangford*, *Belfast*, and *Larne* loughs; on the S. *Waterford*, *Dungarvan*, *Youghal*, *Cork*, *Kinsale*, *Clonakilty*, *Crookhaven*, *Dunmanus*, and *Bantry* bays; on the W. *Kenmare*, *Dingle*, *Tralee*, *Liscannor*, *Galway*, *Clew*, and *Blacksod* bays, *Broad Haven*, *Killala*, *Sligo*, and *Donegal* bays; on the N. *Lough Swilly*, and *Lough Foyle*.

Islands.—On the E. are *Copeland* and *Lambay* Isles; on the S. the *Saltee* Isles, *Cove*, *Cape Clear* and *Bear* islands; on

the *W. Valentia*, the *Blasquet*, and *Arran* Isles, *Clare*, *Achill*, N. isles of *Arran* ; on the N. *Inishtrahull* and *Rathlin* islands.

Ireland is 300 miles long from Fair head to Mizen head ; and 170 broad from Howth head to Slyne head.

ULSTER.

Ulster, in the North, is the most industrious, most populous, and most enterprising of the Irish provinces. On the whole, the surface is mountainous and hilly, with a fertile soil in the lowlands, and a high rocky coast, particularly in Donegal and Antrim. Several lakes are found in Fermanagh, Cavan, and other counties ; and *Neagh*, the largest lake in the United Kingdom, is on the borders of Tyrone and Antrim. The scenery of Donegal and Fermanagh is magnificent. Ulster is drained by the *Erne*, *Foyle*, *Bann*, and *Lagan*, with numerous other streams of less importance, and combines agricultural, manufacturing, and mining industries, the last to a very limited extent. Two districts are marked out by the course of the Bann and Lough Neagh—that to the East, the most wealthy and prosperous tract in Ireland, with Belfast as its capital, has been happily called the Irish Lancashire ; that to the W. includes seven counties, and though its manufactures are few, the inhabitants are thrifty and comfortable. This province contains 9 counties.

County.	Area in Acres.	Population.	Capital.
Donegal,	1,193,443	217,992	Lifford on the Foyle.
Londonderry,	522,350	173,932	Londonderry on the Foyle.
& Antrim,	745,177	396,000	Belfast on the Lagan.
Down,	612,495	281,775	Downpatrick.
Armagh,	328,076	179,221.	Armagh on the Callan.
Cavan,	477,360	140,555	Cavan.
Fermanagh,	457,195	92,688	Enniskillen on the Erne.
Monaghan,	319,757	112,785	Monaghan.
Tyrone,	806,295	215,668	Omagh on the Mourne.

Donegal,* a very mountainous county, with a rugged coast line exposed to the full dash of the Atlantic, deeply indented with creeks, bays, and inlets, is the largest county in Ulster. The coast is penetrated by numerous bays, and many islands lie near it, 17 of which are inhabited. It is drained by the *Erne*, *Finn*, *Derg*, *Foyle*, and *Swilly*, and has seventy thousand acres of bog; the scenery is wild and romantic. Its most important mountain peaks are *Errigal* (2,462 feet), *Bluestack* (2,225), *Sieve Snaght* (2,020), and *Slieve League* (1,972). Marble is produced. This is a purely agricultural county, with the exception of a little linen trade.

Lifford (600) (*Foyle*), has infantry barracks, and is one of the smallest county capitals.

Ballyshannon (3,000) (*Erne*), with extensive and important salmon and eel fisheries, and some coasting trade, is the largest town in the county. The river is crossed here by a bridge of fourteen arches.

Donegal and *Killybegs* are small ports on S. coast; and *Letterkenny*, or the *Swilly*, is the most important town in the N. of the county.

Raphoe has a Royal School, and a little linen trade.

Londonderry,† of a triangular shape, is level along the rivers; but on the borders of Tyrone, where many secluded vales and romantic glens are found, it is mountainous. The surface on the S.E. is flat and of great fertility; but along the sea-coast the soil is more of a sandy nature. This is on the whole a good agricultural county, producing, besides cereals, abundance of flax. Five rivers water the county: the *Foyle*, *Faughan*, and *Roe*, all flowing into *Lough Foyle*; the *Moyola* into *Lough Neagh*; and *Bann*, upon which are valuable salmon and eel fisheries, into the Atlantic.

Londonderry (25,000), the capital of the county, situated on *Lough Foyle*, is the first city in Ulster, and the second town; its population is steadily increasing. It has industry in shirt-making, some of its factories employing 1,500 hands; it has also some

* Anciently belonged to the powerful clan O'Donnell, and then under the name *Eargol*, included a portion of Fermanagh.

† Anciently the country of the *Darudi*; was long known as the country of the O'Kanees, whose chief seat was in the vale of the Roe.

linen trade and a large local trade, which finds an outlet through its lines of coasting steamers. It is also a packet station for Canada and the United States. In upholstery, coach building, furniture manufacturing, boot and shoe making, and brewing are important pursuits. It has the Magee Presbyterian College, a fine structure, lately erected and richly endowed. This city was once walled, and is teeming with historic recollections. It was successfully defended against the army of James II. in 1689, having sustained a distressing siege of several months' duration.

Coleraine (6,400), 5 miles from the mouth of the Bann, is an active industrious town, with good salmon fishing. It has a national model school, several banks, and other buildings. The river admits vessels of 200 tons to come up to the town, but those of larger tonnage anchor at *Portrush*, a nice watering place a few miles E. of the mouth of the Bann.

Newtownlimavady (3,000) (*Roe*), is an industrious market town, with good trade in flax and grain.

Magherafelt (1,600), with a flax market, stands in the S. of the county; and a few miles distant is Maghera, burnt in 1641.

Antrim,* with bold and rocky promontories, is only 13 miles from the coast of Scotland. It combines agricultural and manufacturing industries to a very considerable extent. Nearly one-third of the surface is mountainous†; there is a coal mine near Fairhead, and iron mines are worked near the coast. Salt and granite are also abundant. Agriculture is well understood, and cattle rearing in the hilly districts is an important occupation. The river *Bann* forms the western boundary, the *Lagan* flows into Belfast Lough, the *Main* and *Six-mile Water* flow into Lough Neagh, and the *Bush* into the Atlantic.

Belfast (176,000) (*Lagan*), the most thriving town in Ireland, and one of the most prosperous in the United Kingdom, is a great manufacturing and commercial emporium. It is the centre of the linen and yarn trade, its mills being very numerous; and if the town be described from an elevation, its extent and importance will be the more striking. At every corner the burr of machinery is heard—

* Anciently *Andruim*, meaning the "habitation upon the waters." The O'Neill's claimed the lordship of the county, though the old sept, Mc'Donnell, had extensive domains there.

† "It is geologically one of the most remarkable districts in the empire. Nearly the whole surface is occupied by basaltic rocks and other members of the trap family, originally ejected from beneath in a fluid state, and spreading over the pre-existing strata, which consists of chalk, green sand, and new red sandstone, now lying beneath them."—*Gallery of Geography*.

the "music of industry" here sends forth her Babel sounds, and dispenses contentment to a populous and thrifty community. It contains a Queen's College, one of its most elegant buildings, and a medical school of high standing in connection therewith. It has also a Presbyterian and a Wesleyan College, and many other literary establishments, including a well-attended model-school, and an academic institute of good repute. It has extensive provision-curing, ship-building, shipping, and glass-making; and, in point of fact, it ranks as one of the foremost literary and commercial towns.

Ballymena (7,900) (*Braid*), is connected by railway with all the leading towns in Ulster. It is a most extensive depôt of the linen trade; and immense quantities of pork, butter, and grain are exported. Lisburn (8,816) (*Lagan*), is a very important seat of the linen manufacture, including damask and yarn trade. Its castle was built by Lord Conway, 1610, to whom James I. "granted" this portion of O'Neill's lands. Larne (3,843) (*L. Larne*), has agricultural trade, and some steam communication with the S. of Scotland. Carrickfergus (9,212), formerly surrounded by a wall, and defended by an old castle which still remains, is a fishing station. Here William III. landed in 1690; and here Admiral Thurot landed and took the town, 1760. Ballycastle (1,700) (*Coast*), is much frequented as a watering-place: coal and iron mines are worked in the neighbourhood. Portrush (1,200) is the principal watering place of the county. About midway between them is the far-famed natural curiosity, the Giant's Causeway. Ballymoney (2,900) in the N., has some linen factories and bleach greens. Antrim (2,000) (*L. Neagh*), has a round tower. Here the insurgents were defeated in 1798. Cushendall, with hardy little ponies, and Glenarm, with some fishing, are small coast towns.

Down has an irregular surface, is hilly in the south, the Mourne mountains spreading over most of the district between Carlingford L. and Dundrum Bay. This is the most easterly county of Ireland. Strangford Lough, studded with islands, has a difficult entrance, and penetrates the county on the N.E. for some distance, forming a peninsula called the *Ards*. The industry resembles that of Antrim, but there are more bleach-greens, less factories, and a somewhat better system of tillage. The *Lagan* skirts the N.W.; the *Bann* rises in the S.; the *Newry* river together with the Newry canal, connects the navigation of Loughs Neagh and Carlingford.

Downpatrick (4,161) (*Queyle*), noted for manufacture of linen, has a small export trade by means of small vessels which discharge at the quay, one mile from the town. Here St. Patrick is said to have been buried, A.D. 493. **Newry** (14,213) (*Newry*), is an active town with good trade. It imports timber and other commodities, and exports provisions. Some linen trade is carried on. It is a military station. **Newtownards** (9,450), to the north of Strangford Lough, has very extensive weaving. **Gilford** (2,700) (*Bann*), in the W., has large thread factories. **Hillsborough** (881), **Dromore** (2,308) (*Lagan*), and **Banbridge** (5,600), are all seats of the linen trade, the first with a woollen manufactory and the last with extensive bleach-greens. The watering-places of this county are numerous: **Bangor** (2,356), **Rostrevor** (627), **Warrenpoint** (1,806), **Newcastle** (872), **Hollywood** (3,562), and **Donaghadee** (2,225).

Armagh, with fine orchards, a genial climate, and a fertile soil, is partially sheltered by the *Mourne Mountains*, and drained by the *Bann*, the *Callan*, and the *Fane*. The general surface is hilly, rising in the S., in *Slieve Gullion*, to 1,893 feet; much bog exists, but in general the soil is fertile. Black marble and lead are found in this county.

Armagh (9,500) (*Callan*), is the ecclesiastical capital of Ireland. It has a royal school, an observatory, two cathedrals, and some linen making, together with tanneries, breweries, and flour mills.

Portadown (6,660) (*Bann*), is a railway focus, rising and improving, with some linen and cambric manufactures, bleach greens, etc. It has also a good provision trade.

Lurgan (10,638), has extensive linen trade with manufactures of cambrics, and extensive bleach-greens. It has good public buildings, including churches, chapels, schools, and banks.

Bessbrook (2,215) is a manufacturing town, without a policeman or a public-house.

Keady (1,815), **Tanderagee** (1,240), and **Richhill** (725), are small market towns.

Cavan* has an undulating surface, interspersed with numbers of lakes, is mountainous on the N.W. It approaches within about 20 miles of the sea on both E. and W., in which direction the county runs. Its soil is light and

*According to Ptolemy, this county, Fermanagh, and Leitrim, were peopled by an ancient tribe called the *Ernaigh*, traces of whom remain in such words as *Lough Erne*. Afterwards Leitrim and Cavan were called *Bressny*, or *Bressny O'Reilly*, from the chief clan. Hence the name of such places as *Dresternan*.

poor, and in some parts cold. It is drained by the *Erne*, *Blackwater*, and *Cootehill* rivers.

Cavan (3,532), is a small town, with barracks, and some good shops.

Cootehill (1851) (*Cootehill*), has a flax market.

Belturbet (1,759) (*Erne*), a military station, is a small town.

Killeshandra (700) (*L. Oughter*), **Bailleborough** (1,240), and **Kingscourt** (912), are small towns, with local trade, and pretty good markets.

Fermanagh,* the distinguishing natural feature of which is Lough Erne, has great varieties of aspect, one of its mountains, *Cuilcagh*, rising 2,190 feet, while around the lake the surface is considerably depressed. The industry is exclusively agricultural, tillage and dairy farming prevailing. There is beautiful scenery, especially along the banks of Lough Erne, where it is well wooded.

Enniskillen (5,906) on an island between Upper and Lower L. Erne, is a good town, with a Royal School and a good fair. An obstinate defence was made here against the army of Queen Elizabeth in 1595, and an equally determined one against James II. in 1689.

Lowtherstown or **Irvinestown** (958) has active agricultural trade. **Lisnaskea** (857) (*L. Erne*), is an improving place with a good agricultural market.

Monaghan is a small county, in which spade husbandry is still much in use. Much of the surface is covered with peat bogs. The usual grain crops are raised, and flax is rather extensively cultivated. The *Blackwater*, flowing into Lough Neagh, and some small streams which flow into Lough Erne, drain this county.

Monaghan (3,760) (*Ulster Canal* and *River Blackwater*), has agricultural trade, several banks, a diocesan and a model school.

Clones (2,190), one of the largest railway centres, has an active trade in agricultural produce, and is a good market and commercial town. It has a round tower, and was once the seat of an abbey.

Carrickmacross (2,017), **Ballybay** (1,714), and **Castleblayney** (1,809), are small market towns.

Tyrone,† centrally situated in Ulster, has a very diversified surface, mountainous in several parts, boggy

* One-tenth of the county is under water, and one-third bog and mountain.

† Long the headquarters of the powerful and turbulent sept O'Neill, one of whom united with Roderic O'Connor in trying to drive the English out of Dublin soon

about the centre. Husbandry has greatly improved in recent years, and in some places a productive soil renders it remunerative. Coal and limestone are found.

Omagh (3,661) (*Strull*), is a fine industrious town, with good public buildings. Dungannon (3,900), stands in the E. of the county. It has an active trade, a tape factory, and a Royal School. Here the volunteers met, 1782, and demanded the independence of the Irish Parliament. Strabane (4,309) (*Mourne*), a large town, has an excellent market. Cookstown (3,501) (*Ballinderry*), has a flax market. Aughnacloy (1,465), Fintona (1,338), and Newtown Stewart (1,159) (*Strule*), have weekly markets.

LEINSTER.

Leinster, in the E., containing twelve counties, is, comparatively speaking, a level province with a low sandy coastline of 180 miles, containing few natural harbours, but fairly sheltered from the prevailing winds. The soil is in general very productive, admirable and extensive pastures existing in several counties, and splendid grain crops being also produced. The *Bog of Allen* is the principal physical feature. The occupation of the people is almost exclusively agricultural. Four districts may be distinguished in this province. The First includes Wicklow and Wexford in the S.E., remarkable, particularly in the former county, for the "loveliness and sublimity" of the landscape. The Second includes the level country included under the Barrow valley, including Carlow, parts of Kildare, and Kilkenny. The Third division stretches to the Shannon, and includes the "Bog of Allen," with a barren and uninviting appearance. The Fourth includes Westmeath and Meath, with their superb pastures.

after their landing; another was the abettor of Robert Bruce in his attempt on Ireland; a third seized on Antrim and Down in 1333, which was held for nearly 300 years.

Hugh O'Neill, called the Lame, after submitting to Henry VIII., was presented by him with a golden collar, and made Earl of Tyrone. On his death his illegitimate son, John, seized on the chieftaincy, and long kept up a desultory warfare against the English, until he was assassinated by M'Donnell, the leader of the Septs, to whom he went for protection. Another Hugh, in 1597, had all Ulster except the forts. It was he who foiled the unfortunate Essex; but he was brought to submission a few years later by Mountjoy, and early in the reign of James I. his estates were confiscated.

County.	Area in Acres.	Population.	Capital.
Louth,	201,434	69,809	Dundalk on Dundalk Bay.
Meath,	579,399	94,480	Trim on the Boyne.
Dublin,	222,709	405,625	Dublin on the Liffey.
Wicklow,	500,178	78,509	Wicklow.
Wexford,	576,616	132,506	Wexford on the Slaney.
Kilkenny,	493,985	109,302	Kilkenny on the Nore.
Carlow,	221,342	51,472	Carlow on the Barrow.
Kildare,	418,436	84,198	Naas.
Queen's County,	424,854	77,071	Maryborough on the Triogue.
King's County,	493,985	75,781	Tullamore.
Westmeath,	453,468	78,416	Mullingar.
Longford,	269,409	64,408	Longford on the Camlin.

Louth,* the smallest county of Ireland, is separated from Down by Carlingford Lough, and from Meath by the Boyne, has a level surface, except in the W., where it is hilly. It is drained by the *Dee* and the *Fane*. It is, on the whole, a good agricultural and pastoral county, but much land along the coast is low, flat, and marshy.

Dundalk† (11,327) (*Bay*), is a port on the bay of the same name, with a shallow harbour. It has extensive railway trade, a large distillery, some breweries, etc.

Drogheda‡ (13,500) (*Boyne*), is a historic town, with an antiquated aspect. The port is favourable for a considerable commerce and coasting trade. A large trade is carried on in butter. It exports corn, cattle, etc., steamboats trading to Liverpool. It has linen and cotton factories, corn-mills, salt-works, breweries, tanneries, and soap-works, with a very improving trade.

* The ancient *Oriel*, or *Uriel*, included this county, part of Meath, Monaghan, and Armagh, and was conquered by De Courcy in 1183. It was ravaged by the Scots under Edward Bruce, who was defeated and slain at Dundalk, 1318.

† In 1177, John de Courcy, an English knight, marched here from Dublin with 320 soldiers, defeated the natives, and established his residence in the town.

‡ Here Poyning's law, the object of which was to protect the nation from, and to maintain the royal supremacy over, the turbulent lords of the Pale, was passed 1493. This town was taken by Cromwell, and its people put to the sword 1649.

Carlingford (971), with an old castle, produces excellent oysters.

Meath,* one of the richest grazing counties, lies within the great central plain, has a soil of rich loam on a limestone subsoil, which, when well cultivated, gives luxuriant crops. It is drained by the *Boyne* and *Blackwater*, which unite at Navan. The surface is perfectly level, the only hill being *Tara*. It has ten miles of coast line, but no harbour.

Trim (2,195) (*Boyne*), is a small town (once walled), with "King John's Castle," which covers 2 acres, and is a fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture.

Navan (4,104) (*Boyne* and *Blackwater*), has corn and paper mills and sacking manufactories, and a good cattle market; its exports of corn are considerable.

Kells (3,000) (*Blackwater*), is a very ancient town. It has a market well supplied with grain, butter, fowl, and vegetables. It has an old castle, erected in 1118, which has some historical reminiscences.

Oldcastle (911), in the N.W., has an excellent elementary school.

Dublin,† the metropolitan county, is studded with villas and mansions, particularly on the S. side of the river *Liffey*, the residences of judges, merchants, and the higher government officers. Dublin Bay, a large sheet of water, lies S. of the Hill of Howth, and is admired for its beauty. The S. of the county is mountainous, rising to nearly 2,000 feet; but the other parts are mostly level, productive, and well farmed. It is watered by the *Liffey*, *Tolka*, *Dodder*, and other streams.

Dublin‡ (245,722) (*Liffey*), 334 m. N.W. from London, is a splendid city, with magnificent public buildings, some fine squares, and many good streets, which are kept in a disgracefully filthy condition. It has lately far extended towards the south, where many tasteful suburban residences have been erected. The shipping, having considerably increased in recent years, is very extensive, consisting chiefly in importing grain and manufactured goods; and exporting provisions.

* Formed with Westmeath, one of the five kingdoms into which Ireland was divided. The state assembly met on the hill of *Tara* every three years, up to the end of the sixth century. At this place, in 980, the Danes were defeated. Henry II. gave this county to Hugh De Lacy.

† This county was formed by King John, 1210, and included the present county *Wicklow*; that part north of the *Liffey* had previously belonged to Meath.

‡ The origin of the name Dublin is involved in much obscurity.

whiskey, porter, beer, and cattle; but the harbour is rather shallow. Amongst the public buildings may be mentioned the Bank of Ireland (formerly the Irish Parliament House), the Custom House. Four Courts, College, and many fine banks, insurance and other offices. There is a monument to Nelson, and statues to Goldsmith, Burke, Grattan, O'Connell, and others. The Park, on the W. of the city, is one of the finest in the world. Dublin Castle, the official residence of the Lord Lieutenant, is filled with government offices, and is said to have been greatly repaired (if not first built) by King John. In brewing, distilling, manufactures of tabinets and lace this city does an average trade.

Rathmines and Rathgar (20,645) are fast rising suburbs on the S. of the city, consisting of many newly-erected houses.

Kingstown (16,387), called Dunleary until visited by Geo. IV. in 1821, on the coast, with a deep harbour, is the chief packet station for England. It is the residence of many of the wealthier inhabitants of Dublin, and is a good fishing station.

Blackrock (7,998) stands in a healthy position on rising ground on the S. coast of Dublin Bay.

Dalkey (2,591) has lately become a favourite marine residence.

Clontarf (3,442) is a suburb on the N. of the bay.

Howth (952) an old town, contains the best herring fishery in Ireland. It is a healthy summer retreat for bathers. **Balbriggan** (2,332), the seat of the Irish hosiery trade, is a small port in the N. of the county, with brick and tile making. **Swords** (1,008) with a round tower, 75 ft. high, can boast of great antiquity. It has many interesting remains, and a well-endowed school. The Irish parliament once held a session here, when the plague was raging in the capital. **Skerries** (2,236) and **Malahide** (653) are small towns on the E. coast,* frequented for sea-bathing during the summer months.

Wicklow is well known as a most delightful county, whose scenery consists in mountain, glen, vale, dale, and waterfall. The mountain peaks are naked, but the sides woody, and greatly intersected by romantic glens and valleys. On the E. the lowlands have a dry climate, and a productive soil. It is drained by the *Owoca* and *Dargle*, and contains the sources of the *Liffey* and *Slaney*. Its minerals, including copper, lead, and sulphur, are important. **Lough Dan**, the largest lake in the county, is resorted to for trout-fishing.

Wicklow (3,448), a port at the mouth of the Vartry, is resorted to for sea-bathing, and exports corn and copper ore.

* Malahide Castle, a noble pile, was stormed by Cromwell. It is the seat of the Talbots since Henry II. came to Ireland, 1172.

Arklow (5,178) (*Ovoca*), exports minerals, and has a fine herring fishery, though a very bad harbour. The insurgents, who had advanced from Wexford, were here defeated in 1798.

Bray (6,087) (*Dargle*), is the most fashionable watering-place in Ireland, and a fast rising beautiful town.

Blessinton (460) (*Liffey*), Enniskerry (381), and Baltinglass (1,241) (*Slaney*), are neat inland towns. Rathdrum (929) (*Ovoca*), has agricultural trade. It is surrounded by exquisite scenery.

Wexford* is level on the E. and hilly in W., and along the coast sand banks are numerous, which render navigation dangerous. With a productive stiff clay soil, it produces more beans and peas than all the other counties together: besides, it yields the usual grain crops. It is drained by the *Slaney*, which traverses it from N.W. to S.E.; and by the *Barrow*, forming its boundary on the W.

Wexford (12,000) (*Slaney*), has a large shallow harbour; carries on an inland trade by the river, and an export trade to Liverpool and Bristol, exporting grain, provisions, cattle, and poultry. The manufacture of malt is very extensive, and the fishing is good. Cromwell took it by storm in 1649.

Enniscorthy (5,804) (*Slaney*), has a large traffic in corn. A battle was fought here in 1798. Near is Vinegar Hill, the insurgent camp in the rebellion of 1798. New Ross (6,772) (*Barrow*), has good export trade, a good wool market, and active commercial industry. Newtownbarry (1,014) (*Slaney*), has some agricultural trade; and Ferns (568) (*Bann*) is in a picturesque position. Gorey (2,639) was also the scene of an engagement in 1698.

Kilkenny has, generally speaking, a level surface, with the exception of ridges of hills, which rise in the N. to above 1,000 feet. It is pretty rich in coal and black marble. This is, perhaps, the best county in Ireland for wheat, and its soil is light and loamy. It is drained by the *Nore*, with its tributaries, the *King's River* and *Dinan*.

Kilkenny (12,710), a city, parliamentary borough, assize, and market town, is one of the pleasantest inland towns of Ireland. Coal and marble are raised in the neighbourhood; the former is sulphureous, and burns without smoke or flame; the latter, which is black, is much used for chimney-pieces. An extensive trade is done in butter, bacon,

* Before the arrival of the Danes, Wexford was known by the name of *Corteigh*, "the Maritime Country," which seems to enter into the word Enniscorthy.

and corn, and there are distilleries, breweries, tanneries, and flour mills. The city stands picturesquely on the Nore, and has a splendid castle of the Ormond family.

Thomastown (1,202) (*Nore*), though in a favourable situation, has very little trade. Callan (2,387) (*King's River*), was once walled, and the seat of an abbey richly endowed. It has some agricultural trade. Castledomer (1,321) (*Dinan*), is a well built town, with agricultural trade. Near are the principal collieries of this county.

Carlow is a well-cultivated county, with a level surface in the centre. That portion adjoining Wicklow, and that W. of the Barrow, are hilly. This is a purely agricultural county; and exports an immense number of pigs and poultry to Liverpool and Bristol. It is watered by the rivers *Barrow* and *Slaney*. Onions are extensively cultivated.

Carlow (6,798) (*Barrow*), is a municipal town, which rose round a castle built here about A.D. 1200. The trade in butter, corn, cattle, and bacon is very considerable. The flour mills are, perhaps, the largest in the kingdom. The district around is one of the most fertile and beautiful in Ireland.

Tullow (2,148) (*Slaney*), is an improving town, with an excellent retail trade. Leighlinbridge (1,066) (*Barrow*), is a small market town. Bagnalstown (2,309) (*Barrow*), an important market town, stands pleasantly a few miles to the south.

Kildare is the flattest county of Ireland, the only important elevation being Rathcoole hills, a continuation of the Dublin mountains. In the centre there is a table land, forming the watershed between the Barrow and Liffey. The *Curragh*, on which is the camp, occupies about 5,000 acres, and is a fair sheep-walk, with a race-course near the centre. This county is drained by the *Slaney*, *Liffey*, and *Barrow*. It is traversed by both Royal and Grand Canals, and has good railway communication between the large towns.

Naas (2,680) has considerable trade with Dublin and the surrounding districts. Here occurred the first sanguinary collision between the King's troops and the insurgents of 1798, the former being victorious.

Athy (4,510) (*Barrow*), is an active town with corn mills and a good grain and fowl market.

Newbridge (3,286) (*Liffey*), is the nearest town to the Curragh camp, and the well known race-course of Punchestown.

Kildare (1,336) is a neat town, with agricultural trade and many

interesting antiquities, including one of the round towers. In dry seasons it suffers much for want of water.

Maynooth (1,414) in the N. of the county, is distinguished for the Royal College of St. Patrick, founded by Pitt, in 1795, for the education of the Roman Catholic priesthood. Near is the exquisite residence of the Duke of Leinster.

Queen's County is mountainous in the N. and W., and in the remaining parts diversified with hill and dale. Green crops are extensively raised, and dairies are pretty numerous. This county is pre-eminent for barley. It is drained by the *Nore* and *Barrow*. Bogs are numerous in the centre, and the *Slieve Bloom* mountains form its western boundary. In the S.E. the *Dysart* hills rise to 781 feet, and as they proceed southward they attain an elevation much higher.

Maryborough (3,000) is situated in a charming and highly interesting country, and has the usual county buildings.

Portarlington (2,424) (*Barrow*), is a town with good schools, in one of which the late Duke of Wellington was educated. It has a very good horse and cattle fair. Mountmellick (3,316) (near the *Barrow*), has a woollen factory and a brewery. It is the residence of many Quakers. Abbeyfeix (1,247) (*Nore*) is a clean nicely-built town. Mountrath (1,916) is a market town, with some local trade.

King's County is divided by a series of low hills, running N.E., and separating the N. of the county into two divisions, one on the E., the other W. This district is well cultivated, but on the S. extends the *Bog of Allen*, a semi-barren tract, the highest part of which is 286 feet above sea level. Agriculture is the principal industry. The *Brosna* and *Cladagh* are the chief rivers. The Grand Canal crosses the county from E. to W., dividing it into two almost equal parts.

Tullamore (5,000) stands on the Grand Canal, and possesses a large trade. It has two breweries, a distillery, and some factories of bricks, tobacco, and snuff, with much agricultural trade.

Parsonstown (4,939) (*Brosna*), one of the most fashionable inland towns, is commodious and well-built, and has barracks for the accommodation of 500 men. At *Birr Castle* is Lord Ross's celebrated telescope, a wonderful achievement of modern science.

Banagher (1,206) (*Shannon*), with a fine horse fair, exports corn and provisions.

Philipstown (820) (*Grand Canal*), stands in the midst of extensive bogs.

Edenderry (1,873), near the Grand Canal, is a neat town.

Westmeath is a flattish county, with an undulating surface, interspersed with large lakes and bogs. It is drained by the *Shannon*, with its tributaries, the *Inny* and *Upper Brosna*. It is a good grazing district, and exports fat cattle.

Mullingar (5,800) is almost surrounded by the Royal Canal. It is a military station, an emporium for wool, and is noted for a horse and cattle fair. The environs are pleasing, and diversified with romantic views.

Athlone (5,748) (*Shannon*), a little below L. Ree, was attacked and taken by Ginkle in 1691. It is a military dépôt, containing two magazines, an ordnance store, an armoury for 15,000 stand of arms, and barracks to accommodate 900 men. A brisk trade is carried on by steamers on the river, and by the railways. It has breweries, distilleries, flour mills, and some agricultural trade.

Castlepollard (932), Moate (1,531), and Kilbeggan (1,145) (*Brosna*), are small towns of little importance.

Longford, in the extreme N.W. of Leinster, bordering on the Shannon, is also a good pasture county, with a level surface, containing much valuable bog. Two industries prevail, tillage and grazing, with a little dairy farming. The general slope of this county is W. and S.W. towards the Shannon. Some iron, coal, lead, and marble have been found, but in so small quantities as to be almost valueless.

Longford (4,375) (*Camlin*), well built, with a good inland market, is a military station. It stands on the *Royal Canal*, by which it has been very much improved.

Granard (1,811), a market town, has agricultural trade.

Edgeworthstown (1,136), the birth-place of the novelist, Miss Edgeworth, is a small town of little importance.

Ballymahon (914) (*Inny*), is a small town in which Goldsmith spent much of his early life.

MUNSTER.

Munster, in the South, containing six counties, has 450 miles of sea coast, with nine or ten magnificent natural harbours. Its lakes and bogs are neither so numerous nor so extensive as those of the other provinces. Several mountains rise to a considerable elevation, and the valleys form rich pasture land. The scenery of Killarney and Glengariff has been universally praised. The industries consist of dairy farming, tillage, and around the coast fishing. Three divisions of this province suggest themselves: I. The undulating plain which includes the greater part of Limerick and Tipperary, including the justly celebrated Golden Vale. II. The district from Waterford to Clonmel, and the E. part of Cork, containing fertile valleys and ridges of hills. III. W. Cork and Kerry, with mountain chains, hill gorges, and romantic scenery in many places.

County.	Area in Acres.	Population.	Capital.
Waterford,	461,553	122,825	Waterford on the Suir.
Cork,	1,846,334	516,017	Cork on the Lee.
Kerry,	1,186,126	196,014	Tralee on Tralee Bay.
Limerick,	680,842	191,313	Limerick on the Shannon.
Tipperary,	1,061,740	216,210	Clonmel on the Suir.
Clare,	827,994	147,994	Ennis on the Fergus.

Waterford is low and marshy to the E., but mountains towards the N. W., where the *Knockmeilidown* hills rise to 2,700 feet. Three bays are on the E., Tramore, Ardmore, and Dungarvan, all very good for fishing. It has a valuable copper mine at *Bonmahon*, and limestone quarries near *Cappoquin*; but its chief industry is agriculture. The *Suir* and *Blackwater* drain this county.

Waterford (23,506), the cap., stands on the Suir, 15 miles from the sea, has extensive quays, flour mills, foundries, breweries, etc. It

exports agricultural produce and salmon extensively to Bristol. Its harbour is about 8 miles long, and vessels of 1,500 tons can discharge at the quay. It has a few good public buildings, including banks, schools, churches, etc.

Lismore* (1,946) (*Blackwater*) has a splendid castle, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. It has a good salmon fishery, and a canal connects the town with the navigable part of the river.

Portlaw (3,774) (*Suir*), with linen and cotton factories, is the most manufacturing town in the province.

Dungarvan (6,520), a town with some coasting trade, is a military station, built at the mouth of the small river Colligan.

Cappoquin (1,526) (*Blackwater*), is an old town of little importance.

Cork, the largest county in Ireland, exhibits every variety of surface and soil, abounds with large rivers, and fine harbours indent its coast. In the N. and E. there is great fertility; the W. is mountainous, and the centre hilly. It is a splendid dairy and agricultural county, and has some mining. Three rivers running eastward nearly parallel to each other, drain this county: viz., *Blackwater*, *Lee*, and *Bandon*.

Cork (78,662) (*Lee*), is the third town in Ireland. A few years ago it ranked next to the metropolis in size and commerce, but lately Belfast has grown far ahead of it. It is the capital of Munster, and its markets regulate those of the southern counties; provisions, grain, and potatoes are largely exported; it is also the best butter market in Ireland; provision curing is actively prosecuted; its glass and leather manufactures are extensive, and also that of whiskey, beer, and snuff. It has one of the finest harbours in the kingdom, and is a government naval depôt. It also contains one of the Queen's Colleges, a neat structure, attended by a great number of students.

Queenstown (10,340) is on the side of a hill on the bay's brink, a summer residence of the wealthier inhabitants of Cork. It was formerly called *Cove*, and received its present name from the Queen's visit in 1849.

Youghal (6,081) (*Blackwater*), a very old town on a spacious bay, was incorporated by King John in 1209, plundered by the Earl of Desmond in 1579, and in 1649 Cromwell made it for a time his headquarters. Sir Walter Raleigh lived here, and introduced the potato and tobacco plants. It has a good salmon fishery.

* *Lis*, a fort, and *more*, great or large.

Bandon (6,131) (*Bandon*) has frieze and cloth making, together with a distillery, some breweries, and flour mills. Kinsale (6,404) (*Kinsale Hr.*), at the mouth of the Bandon, is an active little port, with good fishing. It was taken by Marlborough in 1690 after a few days' siege. Bantry (2,421), on a bay of same name, is a fishing town, with a good harbour. At *Berehaven* in this district copper mines are worked. Mallow (4,165) (*Blackwater*), has good agricultural trade. It contains many fine public buildings and has mineral springs. Fermoy (7,388) (*Blackwater*) a military station, is regularly laid out, and has good public buildings. Dunmanway (2,044) (*Bandon*) is surrounded by hills. It has considerable agricultural trade. Skibbereen (3,694) (*Ilen*), a brisk, thriving town, in the centre of a fertile country, is a good corn mart, surrounded by a number of small towns, much resorted to in the summer as bathing-places; amongst which, for their picturesque scenery, *Glandore* (822), *Skull* (355), and *Castletownsend* (1,000), may be named. Charleville (2,479), Clonakilty (1,235), Kanturk (2,349), Macroom (3,193) (*Lee*), are engaged in agricultural trade. Midleton (3,603) has an onion fair.

Kerry has a surface formed of mountain ranges with deep valleys between; a subsoil of slate and red sandstone. Copper and lead, in small quantities, are found. The chief industries are dairy farming, tillage, and fishing. This county is drained by the *Feale* in the N., the *Maine* and *Laune*, which flow into Dingle Bay, the last named draining the celebrated "Lakes of Killarney." Much rain falls near the coast.

Tralee (9,500) is a good town, and contains the usual county buildings. It exports grain and flour.

Killarney (5,195) (*Laune*) is kept up by tourists who resort thither in the summer months from all parts of the world. It has a cathedral.

Listowel (2,399) (*Feale*), in the N. of the county, has agricultural trade. Dingle (2,117) (*Dingle Hr.*), the most western town in Ireland, is a fishing station.

Limerick is a pretty level county, sloping from the heights of Tipperary towards the Shannon. It contains most of the *Golden Vale*, a district of extraordinary productiveness. Some of the very richest pastures in Ireland are in this county, and dairy farming is a staple industry. It is drained chiefly by the *Mulkerne*, *Maigue*, and *Deel*.

Limerick (39,000) (*Shannon*), is the principal seaport of the south-

west. Like many other towns, it has declined of late. Its trade chiefly consists in the curing of provisions, and in the manufacture of tobacco and snuff. In the 9th century the Danes took this town. It was besieged by Ireton, son-in-law of Cromwell, in 1651, where he died of the plague. It was the scene of a treaty in 1691, between Ginkle and Sarsfield, when most of the army of the latter went over to France.* There are salmon fisheries and brush factories here.

Bathkeale (2,517) (*Deel*), has good cattle fairs. It has the ruins of a castle and a priory. Newcastle West (2,112) (*Arra*), has also a good cattle market. Askeaton (1,353) (*Deel*), with old ruins, has a grain market. The river admits small vessels up to the town. Ghin (883) has an active trade in salmon; and Foynes is the port of Limerick.

Tipperary is of an irregular form, and is bordered by eight other counties. It is mountainous in some parts, but fertile and productive in others. The centre is a plain of rich pasture land, drained by the *Suir*. Coal mines are worked at New Birmingham. The *Brosna* and *Nenagh* rivers join the Shannon.

The principal mountains are:—*Arra*, on the borders of the Shannon, S. of Lough Derg, *Slievenamon* in the S.E., the *Galty* and *Knockmeilidown* in the S., and the *Silver Mines* and *Kepper* mountains in the W. The county consists of the North and South Ridings.

Clommel (10,508) (*Suir*), "Vale of Honey," has active trade with Waterford in provisions. It is nicely situated in the midst of a fertile district, and the river, which is crossed by three bridges, is navigable up to its quays. It was besieged and taken by Cromwell in 1650. It has flour-mills, tanyards, &c.

Nenagh (5,531) (*Nenagh*), the assize town of the N. Riding, has an active trade in farm produce, a good market, &c.

Cahir (2,694) (*Suir*), is a nicely built town, with military barracks and flour mills.

Tipperary (5,638), a market town, has lately become a great centre of trade, and has a good corn and butter market.

Cashel (4,562), commanding an extensive view, stands on a rock.

*The parliament refused to ratify Ginkle's treaty, and hence the expression, "The city of the violated treaty."

Though the residence of the ancient kings of Munster, it is a town of little industrial importance, but it contains many interesting ruins.

Roscrea (3,160), has an extensive trade in corn, also in brewing, distilling, tanning, and also in coarse woollens.

Thurles (5,000) (*Suir*), is an active town with a good corn market. It has numerous ruins of ecclesiastical and mediæval buildings, and contains many educational establishments.

Templemore (3,500) (*Suir*), is a military station, in the midst of ruins of many old castles, in the centre of a nice country.

Carrick (8,055) (*Suir*), has an excellent manufactory of woollen cloth. It ships considerable quantities of agricultural produce.

Clare has a rocky coast, indented with numerous bays. Its surface consists of a plain in the centre, with mountains for the most part skirting its boundaries; lakes are numerous; some lead mines are worked, and excellent slates are found. Oyster beds abound along a portion of the coast, and good salmon fisheries are in its rivers, which are the *Fergus*, *Forset*, &c.

Ennis (6,494) (*Fergus*), with some flour mills, etc., has *Clare*, a village two miles further down, for its port. Ennis is badly built.

Kilrush (4,400), with fisheries, and a good harbour, has trade in corn, and a manufactory of coarse cloth.

Killaloe (1,207) (*Shannon*), possesses valuable slate quarries. It has a cathedral, first erected in 1160.

Kilkee (1,605) (*Atlantic*), is a charming little watering place.

CONNAUGHT.

Connaught, on the West, where the Irish language is still much spoken, abounds with the most beautiful diversity of surface, mountain, hill, river, lake, and woodland. The climate is moist, and rain is more frequent than in any of the other provinces. Besides containing one of the coal fields, it has abundance of marble and granite. It is much less advanced in agricultural improvements than Leinster. It is naturally divided—by a series of lakes and bogs running from Killala Bay to Galway—into E. and W.; the former pretty flat, with hills skirting the plains, includes rich pastures in Roscommon and bleak plains in Galway; the latter hilly and mountainous, and presenting scenery only surpassed by Killarney, is on the coast indented by many good natural harbours. This province has five counties.

County.	Area in Acres.	Population.	Capital.
Galway,	1,566,354	248,257	Galway on the Corrib.
Mayo,	1,363,882	245,855	Castlebar.
Sligo,	461,753	115,311	Sligo on Sligo bay
Leitrim,	392,363	95,324	Carrick on the Shannon.
Roscommon,	607,690	70,153	Roscommon on the Haid.

Galway is divided by Lough Corrib into East and West districts, the latter being rugged and mountainous, the former boggy, yet arable. *Connemara*, in the west, is picturesque (the Twelve Pins rising a considerable height,) and though containing much arable land, is dreary looking, and sparsely inhabited. Here limestone and marble are found in abundance. It is drained by the *Suck*, *Shannon*, and *Corrib*. Sheep farming, cattle rearing, tillage, and some fishing, are the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

Galway (13,000), the capital of Connaught, and also of the county of the same name, is situated on the north side of Galway Bay, with a population which is yearly diminishing. It is called the "city of the tribes" from the Spaniards who settled here at an early date, and ingrafted their manners and customs on the inhabitants, which may by a close observer be traced to this day. It was a packet station for America, and the steamers were subsidised by government, but, unfortunately, matters were mismanaged, and the subsidy was withdrawn. It is the seat of a Queen's College, has good fisheries, and capacious wine-vaults from its former intercourse with Spain. It held out for the Stuarts until 1652, and was taken after the battle of Aughrim in 1691 by Ginkle.

Loughrea (3,072) (*L. Loughrea*), has a market of poultry, and a good agricultural trade.

Tuam (4,200), a fine town, with numerous religious establishments, including two cathedrals; has a good market. It is the ecclesiastical capital of Connaught.

Ballinasloe (3,200) (*Suck*), has the greatest cattle market in Ireland. A branch of the Grand Canal extends from Shannon Harbour to this town, and the Midland railway passes the town.

Mayo, level on the E., but mountainous in the W. and N., is much indented by bays bordered by rocky cliffs. The largest island of Ireland is off its coast, and the

peninsula of the Mullet is in the N. W. of the country. It is drained by the *Moy*, flowing into Killala Bay, the *Robe*, into Lough Mask. This is a purely agricultural county.

Castlebar (3,568), is a town with inhabitants wealthy and industrious. The population is principally occupied in agriculture; pasturage is more attended to in this neighbourhood than tillage; trade is also improving. It has large barracks.

Ballina (5,850), a flourishing town, has considerable trade in provisions and grain, with a prosperous salmon fishery. It has a quay a mile from the town, and the shipping is increasing.

Killala (654), on the bay of same name, is an old cathedral town, where the French landed, 1798.

Ballinrobe (2,400) (*Robe*), is an improving town, with a good cattle fair.

Westport (4,417) and Newport (851) are active little ports on Clew Bay.*

Sligo is a good agricultural county, which produces excellent potatoes and good grain crops. The surface is in general hilly, interspersed with lakes, some of a large size, as *Loughs Gill* and *Arrow*.

Sligo (10,600) (*Garroque*), pleasantly situated, admits vessels of 12 feet draught to discharge at the quay, and carries on an extensive trade in corn, provisions, and butter. It has some coasting trade, and an important fishery. It has two or three good schools, and some banks, and other public buildings.

Ballymote (1,180) and Tobercurry (884) have agricultural trade.

* "There is nothing in these isles more beautiful and more picturesque than the south and west of Ireland. They who know the fairest portions of Europe, still find in Ireland that which they have seen nowhere else, and which has charms all its own. One might suppose the island just risen from the sea, and newly beamed on by the skies—as if sea and land were there first parting, and the spirit of light and order beginning its work; such is the infinite confusion of surge and beach, bay, headland, river, lake, grass—of land and sea, sunshine and showers, and rainbow over all. Thackeray doubted, and any one may doubt, whether there is in all the earth a grander view than that over Westport to Clew Bay. But the whole coast, west and south, indeed all round the island, has beauties that many a travelled Englishman has not the least conception of. The time will come when the annual stream of tourists will lead the way, and when wealthy Englishmen, one after another, in rapid succession, will seize the fairest spots, and fix here their summer quarters. They will not be practically farther from London than the many seats of our nobility in the North-Midland counties were thirty years ago. Eighteen hours will even now take the Londoner to the Atlantic shore, and twenty will soon carry him to the furthest promontory of the island. There are those who will not welcome such a change upon the spirit of that scene; but if we see in the beauty of Ireland even a surer heritage than in hidden mine or fertile soil, why may we not hope that it will again cover her land with pleasant homes, and a busy, contented, and increasing people, such as we see in many other regions with nothing but their beauty and salubrity to recommend them?"—*Times*.

Leitrim, long and narrow, is remarkable for the number of its lakes; has a cold and stiff soil: iron, coal, and lead are found. A small portion of the county reaches the sea; but it has no port. The chief lakes are:—Loughs *Melvin* and *Macnean*, between this county and Fermanagh; Lough *Allen* in the middle, and loughs *Rhyn* and *Boffin* in the S.

Carrick-on-Shannon (1,431), "Rockfort," is a small town without any particular industry.

Mohill (1,062), is a thriving market-town, centrally situated, with improving agricultural trade.

Manorhamilton (977) is a small town with agricultural trade.

Roscommon is a flat county, with the exception of that part bordering on Sligo and Leitrim, which is hilly. The soil is fertile, and rich pasture districts are found. Bogs are numerous, and though coal and iron have been found, they have not been worked to any considerable extent. Grazing and tillage are the chief industries. Many large lakes are on the borders of this county.

Roscommon (2,722) the assize town, is principally an agricultural mart. It has remains of a castle and an abbey.

Elphin (1,051), an old town, with a good cattle market, has a cathedral, and was once a bishop's see.

Boyle (3,161) (*Boyle*), near the river's entrance into L. Key, is a good town, with the remains of an abbey.

Castlerea (1,146) (*Suck*) has a brewery and a provision market.

Tulsk has numerous interesting ruins, but is a mere village.

TOWNS OF IRELAND WITH AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS,

Towns.	Population.	Industries.
Dublin,	245,000	Brewing, lace and cabinet making, and commerce.
Belfast,	176,000	Great seat of linen trade, active commerce, ship-building, salt-refining.
Cork,	78,000	Butter market, butter exporting.
Limerick,	39,000	Ham curing, tobacco and snuff manufactures.
Londonderry,	25,000	Ship-building, shirt-making, commerce.
Waterford,	23,000	Great exports of provisions, fowl, etc.
Drogheda,	14,000	Corn market; cotton factories; export of provisions.
Galway,	13,000	Fishing; wool market.
Kilkenny,	12,000	Woollen manufacture; provision trade.

Kingstown,	16,387	Packet station; sea-bathing; fishing.
Wexford,	12,000	Great exports of provisions.
Newry,	12,000	Linen trade; timber imports; flour mills.
Clonmel,	11,000	Provision trade.
Sligo,	10,000	Grain trade; commercial industry.
Dundalk,	10,000	Distillery; great export trade.
Tralee,	10,000	Timber, grain, and provision trade.
Newtownards,	10,000	Agricultural trade.
Queenstown,	10,000	Packet station, and port of Cork.
Lisburn,	8,000	Second linen seat in Ireland.
Carrickfergus,	9,000	Linen trade; pork market.
Carlow,	8,000	Ham curing, butter trade.
Lurgan,	8,000	Linen and cambric factories.
Armagh,	8,000	Ecclesiastical capital.

Mountains.—The mountains of Ireland are for the most part situated around the coast. Six primary groups are usually distinguished.

I. The Wicklow mountains in Wicklow county.

This county is studded with mountains, which are mostly arranged in detached masses, and at Glendalough and other places afford most picturesque scenery. *Lugnaquilla*, in the S., rises to 3,039 feet above sea level; *Ballyknockan*, in the W., 2,600 feet; *Sugar Loaf*, near Bray, 1,629 feet; *Kippure*, on the N. border, 2,473 feet.

II. The Mourne Mountains lie in the S. of county Down, and reach the town of Newry on the W.

The highest peak is *Slieve Donard*, on the brink of Dundrum Bay, 2,796 feet above sea-level; *Slieve Croob*, 1775 feet.

III. The Donegal mountains, which cover most of the county, consist of the following peaks.

Slieve Snaght, between Loughs Swilly and Foyle, is 2,020 feet high; *Muckish*, S. of Sheep Haven, 2,190; *Mount Errigal*, a little further S. is the highest peak, 2,462; *Bluestack*, N. of Donegal town, is 2,283 feet; and *Slieve League*, near Teelin Head, is 1,972 feet high.

IV. The Mayo mountains are in the W. of the county, not far from the Atlantic.

Slieve Car and *Nephin Beg*, both in the range N. of Clew Bay, rise 2,368 feet; *Croagh Patrick*, S. of the bay, 2,530; *Muilrea* mountain,

at Killary Harbour, 2,685 feet. The highest of the *Twelve Pins*, of W. Galway, rises 2,396 feet, and lies directly S. of the former.

V. The Kerry mountains run through the W. and S. of the county, and contain the greatest elevation in Ireland.

Brandon Mountain, N. of Dingle bay, rises on the W. coast 3,126 feet; *Carnboul*, in Macgillicuddy's Reeks, 3,404 feet, lies in a direct line between the Lakes of Killarney and Valentia Island; *Hungry Hill*, between Kenmare river and Bantry bay, 2,249 feet.

VI. This range runs N.W. from Limerick city through Tipperary, and separates King's and Queen's counties.

Commencing in the S. this range bears the following names: *Silver Mines*, a peak of which, *Keeper Hill*, is 2,278 feet high, lie in W. of Tipperary; the *Devil's Bit* is further N.E.; and *Slieve Bloom* still further N.E., the highest peak of which is *Arderin*, 1,733 feet, on the borders of Queen's county.

Secondary Ranges.—(1) The most important is the Antrim mountains, extending from the neighbourhood of Belfast almost to Fair Head. Here *Mount Throstan*, W. of Red bay, rises 1,817 feet; *Mount Divis*, in the S. of the range, 1,568 feet. (2) The *Carmagher* mountains, on the borders of Derry and Tyrone, rise above 1,100 feet. (3) *Cuillagh*, between Fermanagh and Cavan, rises to 1,700 feet. (4) *Slieve Gamp*, on the borders of Mayo and Sligo, rises to 1,363 feet. (5) *Slieve Boughta*, in S. of Galway, 1,089 feet. (6) The *Galty* mountains, S. of Tipperary, are 3,000 feet high. (7) *Knockmeilidown*, further S., 2,700 feet. (8) The *Commeragh*, S. of Clonmel, 2,508 feet. (9) In the Blackstairs range, *Mount Leinster* rises, between Wexford and Carlow, 2,610 feet, and *Blackstairs*, 2,409 feet.

Plains.—A great Plain, in the S. and centre of which is the Bog of Allen, runs across the centre of Ireland, and includes a portion of Carlow and Queen's county, all Kildare, and almost all King's county, with Tipperary N. of the Nenagh river. It includes the N. of county Dublin, Meath, Louth, and a portion of Armagh and Cavan, all Longford and Westmeath; and on the W. of the Shannon, nearly all Roscommon, and E. Galway. The E. of county Wexford is also a plain; and the celebrated *Golden Vale*, including a portion of Limerick and Tipperary, a more important one. A plain also surrounds *L. Neagh*, including part of each of the counties near it, and running N. on both sides of the Bann, almost to the ocean.

Minerals.—The minerals of Ireland, compared with

those of England, and some countries of continental Europe, are insignificant.

Coal.—There are five coal-fields, all of which are worked:—(1) *Antrim*, near the town of Ballycastle; (2) *Tyrone*, near Dungannon; (3) *Leitrim*, near Drumkerin; (4) *Munster*, in Tipperary, near Killenaule; (5) *Kilkenny*, near Castlecomer. No doubt coal exists in other places.

Copper is found in Cork, Wicklow, Tipperary, and Waterford counties.

Lead is found in Armagh, Dublin, and Tipperary.

Pyrites is found in Wicklow.

Marble is found in Kilkenny, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Galway.

Silver is found in very small quantities in Armagh, Wicklow, and Tipperary.

Iron is now found in Fermanagh, Cavan, and in the E. of Antrim.

Sulphur is found in Wicklow.

Rock Salt is raised in Antrim, near Belfast.

Canals.—The canals unite the navigation of many rivers and lakes in the interior of the country.

The *Royal* runs N. of Dublin, passes Mullingar, and enters the Shannon near Lanesborough, after passing through Longford county.

The *Grand* runs S. of Dublin, passes Philipstown and Tullamore, enters the Shannon, at Shannon Harbour, and proceeds to Ballinasloe. It sends a branch to Athy, and another to Mountmellick.

The *Ulster*, joins Lough Erne and Lough Neagh, passing the towns Monaghan and Clones.

The *Newry* connects the navigation of the Bann with Carlingford Lough.

The *Lagan* canal unites this river with Lough Neagh.

The *Boyne* canal runs from Drogheda to Navan and Trim.

The *Shannon and Erne*, which is not yet in operation, connects Lough Allen with Lough Erne, near Ballyconnell.

Rivers.—On the E. are the *Lagan*, *Dee*, *Boyne*, *Liffey*, *Owoca*, and *Slaney*.

The *Lagan* rises in the centre of the county Down, runs W., passes Dromore, curves round to the N., passes Lisburn, and enters Belfast Lough at Belfast.

The *Dee* rises in Cavan, runs E. through Meath and Louth, and enters the sea S. of Dundalk Bay.

The *Boyne*, rising in King's county, traverses a very flat

country, passing Trim, Navan, and Slane, and enters the Irish Sea at Drogheda. On its banks was fought that important battle, 1690, in which James II. was defeated by his son-in-law William III. Its most important tributaries are the *Deel* and *Blackwater*. Its length is about 65 miles.

The *Liffey* rises in the Wicklow mountains, flows W., passes in a circuitous course through Kildare, and flowing E., enters Dublin bay. On its banks are Blessington, Newbridge, Lucan, and Chapelized. Its length is 50 miles.

The *Ovoca* is formed of several streams from the Wicklow mountains. It flows S.E., passes Rathdrum, and enters the sea at Arklow. The scenery on its banks is much admired.

The *Slaney* also rises in Wicklow, and running through Carlow, passes from N.W. to S.E. of Wexford county, and enters Wexford harbour. On its banks are Baltinglass, Tullow, Newtownbarry, Enniscorthy, and Wexford. Its length is 60 miles.

On the S. are the rivers *Barrow*, *Suir*, *Blackwater*, *Lee*, and *Bandon*.

The *Barrow* has its source on the N. declivity of the Slieve Bloom mountains in Queen's county. At first it runs northward, winds round to the east, passes Portarlinton, and at Monasterevan turns directly south, passes Athy, Carlow, Leighlin-bridge, Bagnalstown, forms the boundary between Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wexford, passes New Ross, and enters Waterford Harbour after a course of 120 miles. Its most important tributary is the *Nore*, which rises on the same hill in Queen's county, proceeds in a southerly direction, passes Abbeyleix, Kilkenny, and Thomastown, and joins the Barrow a little north of the town of New Ross.

The *Suir* also rises in the Slieve Bloom mountains (and hence these three rivers have been called the "three sisters"), drains the great county of Tipperary, through which it runs from N. to S., is turned from its course by the Knockmeiledown mountains, runs N. and then E., forming the boundary line between Waterford, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, and with the Barrow forms a noble estuary called Waterford harbour. The towns on its banks are Thurles, Cahir, Clonmel, Carrick, and Waterford. Its length is about 60 miles.

The *Blackwater* rises in the W. of Kerry, and has for the most part an easterly course, passing Millstreet, Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, and Cappoquin, it enters Youghal harbour. Most of its course has so beautiful scenery that it has been called the "Irish Rhine."

The *Lee* has its principal source in the Caha mountains. Near Macroom it is joined by several streams from the N. It now flows E., and passing Cork, enters Cork harbour.

The *Bandon*, rising a little S. of the source of the Lee, runs almost parallel to that river, passes Dunmanway, Ballyneen, and Bandon, and enters Kinsale harbour.

The Shannon rises on the borders of Cavan and Fermanagh, in Mount Cuiltagh, at a considerable elevation above sea level. After a sluggish course of about ten miles it enters Lough Allen, leaves it in a southerly direction, passes Carrick-on-Shannon, and running through Lough Baffin, forms the boundary line between Roscommon, Galway, and Clare on the right bank, Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, King's county, Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry on the left. After passing through Lough Ree and Athlone, two miles further south, it makes several bends in its course, passes through Lough Derg, a little south of which, near Killaloe, the navigation is interrupted by waterfalls, avoided by a short canal of two miles in length. After passing Limerick it meets the tide and forms a wide estuary and enters the Atlantic, after a course of 220 miles. In the Shannon the tide rises from 12 to 17 feet, and this noble river is navigable to within 10 miles of its source. Its principal tributaries are on the west—the *Suck* (with a course of 40 miles) and the *Fergus*; on the east are the *Camlin*, *Inny*, the greater and lesser *Brosna*, *Maigue*, and *Deel*, with some smaller streams.

On the N. are the the rivers *Bann*, *Foyle*, and *Erne*.

The Bann rises in the Mourne mountains under the name of Upper Bann, passes Banbridge, Gilford, and Portadown, and enters Lough Neagh. The Lower Bann issues from this lake, divides Antrim from Londonderry, passes Portglenone, and enters the sea below Coleraine. The whole course, including the lake, is about 80 miles.

The Foyle, properly speaking, is formed at Strabane by the junction of the *Mourne* from Tyrone, and the *Finn* from Donegal, passes Londonderry city, and enters Lough Foyle.

The Erne, rising in the S. of Cavan, passes through Lough Oughter, enters the Lough of same name. after passing Belturbet, passes Enniskillen, and enters Donegal Bay below Ballyshannon.

Lakes.—The principal lakes of Ireland are *Neagh*, *Erne*, and *Oughter* in Ulster; *Gowna*, *Sheelin*, *Derravaragh*, *Owel*, and *Ennell*, in Leinster; *Conn*, *Mask*, *Corrib*, *Gill*, *Melvin*, *Allen*, *Baffin*, *Ree*, and *Derg*, in Connaught; the lakes of *Killarney* in Munster.

Neagh is the largest lake in the United Kingdom. It receives the rivers Bann, Blackwater, Ballinderry, and Main, and covers 150 square miles, being 17 miles long and 10 broad. Its waters have been noted for their petrifying qualities.

Erne is divided into two parts, and is drained by a river of the same name. It produces abundance of good fish, is studded with about 100 islands, and is well wooded on the shores.

Oughter is also an expansion of the river Erne, and of an irregular shape. It also produces many varieties of fish.

Derravaragh is a large lake near Mullingar.

Owel lies a little further S. than the previous lake.

Ennell, often called *Belvidere*, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and stored with fine fish.

Conn is bordered on the W. by hills and mountains, and the E. by a level country.

Mask, remarkable for its excellent trout, is a fine sheet of water; also bordered on the W. by mountains, and on the E. by lowlands.

Corrib is the second largest lake in Ireland, and lies 3 miles S. of Mask, whose surplus waters it receives through a subterranean channel, the stream being in several places visible on the surface.

Gill is remarkable for its picturesque scenery.

Melvin is surrounded by hills in almost every direction. Its salmon and trout fishery cannot be excelled.

Allen, shaped much like a triangle, is surrounded by bogs and marshes. It is 8 miles long, and 3 or 4 broad.

Baffin is of a very irregular form, and consists of two or three lakes bearing different names.

Ree, an expansion of the Shannon, is one of the best fish lakes in Ireland. Several islands, some nicely wooded, are on its bosom; and with a broken outline it is 17 miles long.

Derg,* an expansion of the Shannon, is 24 miles long, from 2 to 6 broad, and from 10 to 80 feet deep. Its surface is studded with islands.

The lakes of **Killarney** are three in number—the *Upper*, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile wide, with many beautiful islands on its surface; the *Middle*, which receives the surplus waters of the former by the Long Range river, is three miles long; and the *Lower*, which is 5 miles long and 3 miles broad, has about 30 isles on its bosom; and its greatest depth is 252 feet. Nothing can exceed the natural scenery of these lakes, surrounded by mountains of graceful outline, beautifully wooded with evergreens and other trees.

Mineral Springs.—The principal mineral springs are at Mallow, Clonmel, Lisdoonvarna, Lucan (near Dublin), Swanlinbar (in Cavan), and Ballinahinch (near Belfast).

Coast Line.—The coast line of Ireland, including the inlets marked by the penetration of the tide, is above 2,200 miles in length, and contains numerous fine harbours, 14 of which are capable of receiving the largest vessels.

* Another *L. Derg* is in the S. of Donegal, surrounded by dreary moors and bleak hills. It is subject to violent gusts of wind; and on one of its many isles stands St. Patrick's Purgatory, a place of pilgrimage still much frequented.

Dublin bay, which is large and spacious, though not deep, is skirted on the N. by the Hill of Howth, a promontory rising 460 feet above sea level. The coast, as we proceed N., is low; and passing Malahide, a small watering place, *Lambay* isle, the isles called *Skerries* (four or five in number), no important bay is seen until the estuary of the Boyne, which forms a good harbour five miles long, is reached. Passing the low shores of Louth, with Clogher head, we arrive at Dundalk bay, an inlet about 10 miles wide at its entrance, but rather shallow. The peninsula lying between this bay and Carlingford lough is hilly and mountainous, some of the summits rising from 1,600 to 1,900 feet. The Mourne mountains come near the southern shore of the county Down, on the E. of Carlingford lough, a well-sheltered roadstead, with some sunken rocks at its entrance. Dundrum bay has a wide entrance; but Strangford lough, owing to a strong current at its mouth, and some rocks, is not a safe harbour. This lough cuts off a peninsula called the *Ards*, the coast of which is, in many places, bold and rocky. The small Copeland isles are at the entrance to Belfast lough, a safe roadstead, about 90 feet deep, and five miles wide at its mouth. On the Antrim side, the coast is, for the most part, rocky. Further north are Larne lough and Red bay. Fair head, the N. E. point of the island, is a bold promontory, between which and Bengore head lies Ballycastle bay, and 3 miles from its shore, *Rathlin* island, (rising 450 feet), a very good fishing station.

A few miles further W. is the celebrated *Giant's Causeway*, which "extends above 1,000 feet in length at low water, and consists of polygonal pillars, so closely and regularly joined together that their top is a perfectly smooth platform." Nothing particularly marks the N. coast until we arrive at Lough Foyle, the entrance to which (only one mile wide) on the E. being called Magilligan's point, and on the W. Innishowen head. This lough is 12 miles long, and is a safe harbour up to Derry city. The N. and W. of Donegal are rocky and mountainous, wild and rugged. Malin head is cold and bleak. Lough Swilly is irregular in shape, and has many islands on its surface. Teelin head is the most W. point in Donegal, the boundary between which and Leitrim is the river *Downe*. Donegal bay, much exposed to the Atlantic, is large and spacious, and of considerable depth. *Bundoran*, a much frequented watering-place, is in Donegal. The coast is now low and tame. Sligo harbour contains two bays. Sligo, on which is the town of this name, and Ballysodare, more to the W. Killala bay separates Mayo from Sligo, and is pretty deep, with good salmon and trout fishing in the rivers which enter it. Killary bay, extending seven miles inland, receives the largest vessels. Blacksod bay and Broadhaven are equally good harbours, the former being completely land-locked. *Belmullet* is a peninsula, on the N. of which is Erris head. A little further S. is *Achill* island, containing 35,000 acres. In Clew bay, about 17 miles

W. from Westport is Clare island, and more S. Innishturk and Innishboffin. The W. of Galway contains the rugged district called Connemara, containing the mountains known as the "Twelve Pins," remarkable for their picturesque beauty. Galway bay contains many large islands, and has not proved a very safe harbour, owing to the prevalence of sunken rocks. The N. sound and the S. sound lie N. and S. of the Arran Isles. From Black head in Galway Bay to Loop head, the only inlet on the rocky coast of Clare is Liscannor Bay, of small importance, except for sea-bathing. The entrance at the mouth of the Shannon is 10 miles wide. Tralee B. is S. of Kerry head; and Smerwick* bay, further S., is the place where a small Spanish force effected a landing in 1578, and were soon after defeated. Dingle bay (S. of the Blasket isles, Sybil and Dunmore heads) extends many miles inland, and is a fine deep harbour. Still further S. is Valentia island, very fertile, now containing the terminus of the Atlantic cable. A mountainous promontory lies between Dingle bay and Kenmare river; Bantry bay, a splendid natural harbour running 25 miles inland, is of some historical celebrity. Mizen head and cape Clear are prominent points a little further E., the former rising 750 feet. Cape Clear Island has only a few inhabitants, and is bold and rocky. On the S. of Cork the inlets penetrate the land deeply. Glendore, Clonakilty, and Courtmacsherry bays, together with Kinsale, Cork, and Youghal harbours, are the most important. Cork harbour contains in its bosom the *Cove*, and is one of the finest harbours in Europe. *Spike Island*, on which is a convict establishment and artillery barracks, serves as a breakwater to the inner harbour. Passing Ballycotton bay, wide and open, we arrive at Youghal harbour, in the county of Waterford, which receives the Blackwater. Passing Tramore bay, we meet Waterford harbour, a fine inlet of the sea, separating the counties of Wexford and Waterford. It is deep and clear, and capable of receiving large ships, and has some active trade. Hook head is the most southern point of Leinster, and is on N. of Waterford harbour. Going east from this point we pass the *Salties* isles, and arrive at Carnsore point, the south-east extremity of Wexford. The harbour of Wexford is land-locked and secure; very narrow at entrance; widens into a fine bay, but its utility is impeded by a bar at the mouth, leaving only eighteen feet of water at high tide. The east coast of Leinster is comparatively even and tame, there being no bay deserving of the name from Wexford to Dublin. Bray head is 722 feet high.

Irish Railways.—1. The Midland Great Western, connecting Dublin with Galway, Sligo, and Westport, has seven capitals of counties on it, and proceeds through Mullingar, Athlone, Roscommon, Boyle, and Castlebar.

* A contraction of St. Mary wick.

2. The Great Southern and Western connects Dublin with Cork, Tralee, and Limerick, and has twelve capitals of counties on it. It proceeds through Kildare, Portarlington, Maryborough, Thurles, Charleville, and Mallow (Killarney to Tralee) to Cork.

3. Dublin is connected with the N. of the Island by the Great Northern railway, proceeding through Drogheda, Dundalk, Newry, Portadown, to Belfast, and to Londonderry by Enniskillen.

The principal Railway Centres are at Clones, Portadown, Mallow, and Limerick Junction near Tipperary.

Education.—Ireland has two Universities—Trinity College, Dublin, founded in 1591, and richly endowed; and the Queen's University, consisting of colleges in Belfast, Cork, and Galway, founded in 1849. The education of the middle classes is carried on in the Royal Schools, those of Erasmus Smith, and several others established by private enterprise. The *National Schools*, which have conferred great benefit on the country, are attended by nearly one million of children. The "Christian Brothers" schools, and those of the "Church Education Society," are also numerously attended.

THE COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES OF IRELAND.

Both the commerce and manufactures of Ireland are on a very limited scale when compared with those of the sister isle. Intercourse in trade is chiefly carried on with England; and to a less extent with America, Scotland, and the continent. Irish commerce mainly consists in the exportation of agricultural produce, cattle, and linen goods, and the importation of colonial produce, wines, brandies, outlery, machinery, coal, groceries, earthenware, hardware, and manufactured goods. Dublin is the greatest commercial depot of the country; the other chief trading towns are Belfast (mainly exporting linen), Cork and Waterford (mainly exporting provisions), Drogheda, Dundalk, Limerick, Londonderry, Newry, New Ross, Galway, and Wexford. Cattle and pigs are principal articles of the export trade, and it is estimated that 14 millions' worth are annually shipped to Great Britain. Butter, fowl, eggs, bacon, lard, corn, flour, and meal, are also largely exported. The northern towns monopolize the trade in linen; it is computed that 12 millions' worth of this article is annually exported. The salmon of the Shannon, Moy, Erne, Bann, Suir, Blackwater, Boyne, and other rivers, also constitute an important article of commerce. Trade with England is mainly carried on through Liverpool, Bristol, Milford, and Holyhead; and trade with Scotland through Glasgow and Greenock.

From the comparative scarcity of the necessary minerals, as well as their disposition (the coal and iron not being found in sufficient quantities together), we find that Ireland is by no means so well adapted to carry on extensive manufactures as England. Linen, the staple manufacture, is almost wholly confined to the province of Ulster, and has its centre at Belfast. The manufacture of cotton goods has declined; it is still carried on to a small extent in Belfast, Drogheda, and Portlaw. Woollen goods are manufactured very generally for home consumption, as flannels, friezes, and tweeds and stockings. Poplin, a fabric of silk and worsted, and ornaments in bog-oak, are made in Dublin. Limerick manufactures gloves, and army-clothing. Distillation is carried on in various parts, especially in Dundalk, Cork, and Dublin, and the Irish whiskey, now much used in England, excels the Scotch in strength as well as flavour. Breweries are numerous and extensive; those of Dublin, Cork, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Drogheda, are worthy of note. Paper is manufactured at Dublin, Navan, Galway, and other places. There are tanneries in all the important towns. In Donegal many females are employed in the worked muslin trade, and kelp is made on the shores and exported to Glasgow. Numerous other minor articles, as soap, candles, coarse earthenware, sail-cloth, ropes, etc., are manufactured for home use. Belleek has famous potteries. The want of capital, combined with a feeble spirit of enterprise, has hitherto proved a barrier to the prosperity of Irish manufacturing industry. It is indisputable that the more extensive introduction of manufactures, as affording a means of regular employment, would be highly beneficial to the lower classes in Ireland.

IRISH MANUFACTURES.

The linen manufacture is the principal, Belfast being its chief seat; together with Lisburn, Ballymena, Newtownards, Lurgan, Portadown, Newry, Carrickfergus, and Portlaw, in county Waterford.

Cotton is manufactured, as already stated, to a limited extent at Belfast, Drogheda, and Portlaw.

Woollens.—A kind of coarse woollen cloth called frieze, is made in many places; Mountmellick, Kilkenny, Lisbellow, Hillsborough, Mullingar, Kilmacthomas, Waterford, Bailisborough, Carrick-on-Suir, and Blarney. Tweeds are now made at *Navan*, *Blarney*, etc.

Tabinets, Lace, and Poplins, are made in Dublin.

Glass is made in Belfast, Cork, and Dublin.

Iron Foundries are in Mountmellick, Wexford, Cork, Dublin, and Belfast.

Hosiery is very extensively manufactured in Balbriggan.

Whiskey is very extensively made in Dublin, Belfast, Coleraine, Dundalk, Cork, Bushmills, Limerick, Bandon, Londonderry, Comber, Birr, and Galway.

Beer is made in Dublin, Castleblinham, Bandon, Cork, Newtownards, Ballygawley (Tyrone), Birr, Newry, Skibbereen, Drogheda, Tullamore, Londonderry, Tralee, Dungarvan, and other places.

Pottery Ware.—Belleek has lately become famous for its pottery.

Leather is made in Dublin, Newry, Belfast, Coleraine, Cork, Bandon.

Paper.—Dublin, Antrim, Navan, Belfast, and Armagh, have paper manufactures.

Gunpowder is made at Ballincollig (near Cork): shot, at Ballycorus, S. of Dublin.

Cambrics are made at Lurgan and Portadown.

Tobacco and Snuff are manufactured in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and all the large towns.

Thread.—Gilford (county Down) is the greatest place for thread factories in the United Kingdom.

Shipbuilding is of little importance as an Irish industry; Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin, Cork, have some shipbuilding; but it is only at Belfast the largest vessels are made; one at present nearly completed is, next to the Great Eastern, the largest vessel in the navy.

Corks and Glass Bottles are made in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

Fisheries.—Salmon fisheries are at the towns of Coleraine, Ballyshannon, Sligo, Ballina, Galway, Limerick, Bandon, Youghal, and Drogheda; herring, at Howth, Arklow, and Ardglass (co. Down); also to a less degree all round the coast. Almost every other variety of fish common to the British seas is found on the Irish coast.

IRISH AGRICULTURE.

The occupation of nine-tenths of the population of Ireland consists in agricultural pursuits, subdivided into grazing, tillage, and dairy farming. As yet, chiefly for lack of capital, few of the agricultural improvements of England have been introduced by the Irish farmers. On many large farms, however, we find the application of steam power successfully introduced. The best grazing counties are Meath, Roscommon, and Limerick.* The pre-eminently sheep counties are Wicklow, Galway, and Kildare. Pigs are numerous in Wexford and

* Those producing the greatest number and best quality of fat cattle.

almost every other county. *Goats* are most numerous in Kerry, and *Asses* in Cavan, Kerry, Cork, and Galway.

Down, Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, are the most remarkable *Flax* counties. *Green Crops* are most extensive in Cork, Tipperary, Galway, and Tyrone: *beans and Peas* in Wexford much more than in any other county. *Wheat* is largely produced in Kilkenny, Down, Tipperary, and Cork: *oats* in Meath, Cork, Tipperary, Tyrone, Antrim, Down, and Donegal. The Queen's county raises most *Barley*; and Antrim, Cork, and Wexford, most *Hay*. *Potatoes* are produced abundantly in every county of Ireland; but Kilkenny, Wexford, Cork, Antrim, and Tyrone give most of them, in proportion to their size. *Turnips* are raised largely in Queen's county, Mayo, Tipperary, Cork, Donegal, and Galway. *Dairies* are kept mostly in Cork, part of Limerick, and Kerry. *Horses* are most numerous in Dublin, Wexford, Cork, Antrim, and Down, Tipperary, Cavan, Mayo, Galway, and Wexford. Out of an area of 20 millions of acres, about 15½ millions are arable.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

PLACES OF THE SAME OR VERY NEARLY THE SAME LONGITUDE.

Degrees:

- 1½ E. Canterbury, Ipswich, Norwich.
- ½ E. Hastings, Maidstone, Chelmsford, King's Lynn.
- 0 Lewes, London, Boston, Grimsby.
- ½ W. Guildford, Windsor, Bedford, Lincoln, Whitby.
- 1 W. Portsmouth, Reading, Nottingham, York, Limerick.
- 1½ W. Southampton, Warwick, Derby, Sheffield, Leeds, Shields.
- 2 W. Poole, Cheltenham, Walsall, Leek, Berwick, Frazerburgh.
- 2½ W. Dorchester, Bristol, Hereford, Bolton, Blackburn, Appleby, Kelso, Dunbar, Montrose, Banff.
- 3 W. Bridgewater, Newport, Monmouth, Liverpool, Carlisle, Dundee, Kirkwall.
- 3½ W. Exeter, Merthyr Tydvil, Danbigh, Workington, Dumfries, Perth, Thurso.
- 4 W. Swansea, Bangor, Kirkcudbright, Glasgow, Stirling, Dornoch.
- 4½ W. Liskeard, Douglas, Wigtown, Kilmarnock, Paisley.

- 5 W. Truro, Milford, Stranraer, Rothsay, Inverary,
Cape Wrath.
- 5½ W. Penzance, Donaghadee, Oban.
- 6 W. Land's End, Dublin, Belfast.
- 6½ W. Wexford, Dundalk, Portadown, Ballymoney,
Stornoway.
- 7 W. New Ross, Carlow, Athy, Monaghan.
- 7½ W. Carrick-on-Suir, Mountrath, Tullamore, Granard
Lifford.
- 8 W. Youghal, Athlone.
- 8½ W. Cork, Limerick, Sligo.
- 9 W. Ennis, Galway.
- 9½ W. Killarney, Kilrush, Westport.
- 10 W. Clifden, Achill Isle, Belmullet.

PLACES OF THE SAME OR VERY NEARLY THE SAME LATITUDE.

Jegrees.

- 51 N. Winchester, Salisbury, Taunton.
- 51½ London, Bristol, Cardiff, Bantry.
- 52 Ipswich, Buckingham, Tewkesbury, Cheltenham,
Hereford, Brecknock, Youghal, Cork.
- 52½ Lowestoft, Birmingham, Montgomery, Enniscorthy,
Kilkenny, Limerick.
- 53 Boston, Nottingham, Stoke, Newcastle, Wicklow,
Athy, Maryborough.
- 53½ Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, Athlone,
Ballinasloe.
- 54 York, Lancaster, Dundalk, Cavan, Boyle.
- 54½ Whitby, Darlington, Appleby, Newtownards, Bel-
fast, Omagh, Ballyshannon.
- 55 Newcastle, Carlisle, and Londonderry.
- 55½ Jedburgh, Selkirk, Ayr.
- 56 Dunbar, Leith, Falkirk.
- 56½ Dundee, Perth, Oban.
- 57 Stonehaven, Balmoral.
- 57½ Inverness.
- 59 Kirkwall.
- 60 Lerwick

ADDITIONAL NOTEWORTHY PLACES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[The learner must know at least the position of each county in the British Isles and its Capital, before he can avail himself of this important list of remarkable places.]

Abbotsford, on the Tweed (Rox.), the residence of Sir Walter Scott.

Abergele (Denb.), (6,000), where an accident occurred to the Irish mail train by an explosion of petroleum oil, when 14 persons, including Lord Farnham and Judge Berwick, were burnt to cinders.

Abernethy (Perth), the capital of the ancient Picts, has one of the two round towers in Scotland.

Abingdon (Berks), 6,000, on the Thames, formerly the seat of an abbey, has trade in malt and some sack-making; attacked twice by the Royalists, 1644-5.

Adare, a small town (Limk.), has the ruins of three abbeyes.

Aldershot (21,000), has become important from the establishment of a permanent barrack and camp, which has attracted many tradesmen and mechanics to the district.

Alford (Aber.), where Montrose defeated General Baillie and the Covenanters, 1645.

Alfreton, a town (Derby), has manufactures of stockings.

Amesbury or Ambresbury (Wilts), the birth-place of Addison (1672), one of the purest writers in the English language.

Amersham, a town (Bucks), has manufactures of black lace, straw-plait, and wooden chairs.

Andover, 5,500 (Hants), on the border of the Downs; an important agricultural town where the matting trade is carried on; it has a silk stocking manufactory. It has also a good grain market.

Ardmore, a good watering-place (Waterford), has a round tower.

Arundel, 3,000, on the Arun (Sus.), has a considerable export trade in corn and timber; here is Arundel Castle, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk.

Ascot (Berks), is noted for its races.

Ashford (8,500), is a flourishing town of Kent, one of the largest stock markets in the county. It is in the midst of the hop and agricultural districts, and near it the S. E. Railway Company have established their extensive locomotive and carriage manufactories.

Ashbourne—(i.) a town (Derby), with a good cheese market and lead mines; (ii.) in Meath, near which is a race-course.

Athelney (Som.), an island between the Parrot and Tone, at their junction, with a forest in which Alfred the Great concealed himself from the Danes, 878.

Athenry, a town (Galway), where the Irish septa were defeated with great slaughter, 1316. Extensive ruins are near the town.

Atherton Moor (Lanc.), where the royalists defeated Fairfax, 1643.

Aughrim, Aghrim—(i.) a village (Gal.), where the army of James II. was defeated by that of William III., 1691, and St. Ruth, the commander of the former, slain; (ii.) an unimportant village in Wicklow.

Aylesford (Kent), where the first battle was fought between the Britons and Saxons, 455.

Axminster, 3,000 (Dev.), on the Axe, where excellent carpets were formerly made.

Balla, a town in Mayo, with a good cattle market.

Ballinahinch—(i.) a town (Down), with a spa well; where the insurgents were defeated, 1798; (ii.) a village in Galway, has a very good salmon and trout fishery.

Ballinamuck, a village (Longford), near which the French under Humbert were defeated and compelled to surrender by the king's troops, under Lord Cornwallis, 1798.

Ballachulish, a small town (Argyle) with extensive slate quarries. It stands on Loch Leven, near the entrance to Glencoe.

Ballyragget, on the river Nore (Kilkenny), has the ruins of a castle, and near it is the cave of Dunmore, entered by an arch 50 feet high, containing many curious chambers within.

Balmoral, 45 m. from Aberdeen, the Scotch residence of Queen Victoria; beautifully built on the Dee.

Baltimore, a village (S.W. of Cork county), where the Spaniards landed, 1602; it was sacked by the pirates of Algiers, 1631.

Bannockburn, battle of, 1314. See Stirling.

Bantry Bay (Cork). Here the French fleet was defeated, 1796; a mutiny broke out here, 1802.

Barking, on the coast (Essex,) is inhabited by fishermen who supply the London Markets.

Barnet (Herts) (3,700), on the borders of Middlesex, where Warwick the Kingmaker was slain on Easter Sunday, 1471. It is much engaged in brickmaking.

Basingstoke (Hants) has malting and corn trade.

Bass Rock, rising 420 feet high, in the Firth of Forth, last place held out for the Stuarts.

Battle (Sus.), where William I. built an Abbey, 1066.

Battersea, on the Thames (Sur.), remarkable for its park and gardens, lately much improved.

Beachy Head, a b611 headland 563 feet high (Sus.), off which the French fleet, under Tourville, defeated the English and Dutch fleets, under Torrington, 1690.

Belleek, a village (Ferm.), the only place in Ireland where porcelain is manufactured.

Benburb (Tyronc), where O'Neill defeated the English under Pagnal, 1598; also called the battle of Blackwater.

Berkhamstead, 3,500 (Hertford), the birth-place of the poet Cowper, has considerable trade, and a grammar school.

Berkeley Castle (Glos.), the birth-place of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. Here Edward II. was murdered, 1327.

Bessbrook * (4,000), in Armagh, a little paradise, without a policeman or a public house; it has linen factories on an extensive scale.

Bicester, an important agricultural, commercial, and sporting town (Oxford), has cloth and sacking manufactories, and a brewery.

Blairstown (5,000) (*Ericht*), in Perth; is remarkable for scenery.

Brighouse (7,400), in Yorkshire, has trade in cotton, silk, and wire-making.

Blackheath, near Greenwich (Kent), where Wat Tyler's, and also Jack Cade's adherents encamped, 1381 and 1451.

Blairstown, in Perth, is noted for its delightful scenery.

Blandford (1536), on the Stour (Dorset), has extensive manufactures, of shirt buttons.

Blarney (Cork), a village in which there is an active manufactory of woollens and tweeds. Its castle was besieged 1690.

Blakenhead (Staff.), where the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians 1459.

Boroughbridge (York). Here the army of Lancaster was defeated by Edward the Second's troops, 1322.

Boscobel (Shrops.), where Charles II. concealed himself after the battle of Worcester, 1651.

Bosworth, a village (Leicester), where Richard III. was defeated and slain by Harry Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., 1485—the last battle of the "Wars of the Roses."

Bothwell Bridge (Lanark), where the Covenanters' troops were defeated by Monmouth, 1679.

Bournemouth, a fashionable watering place on Poole Bay (Hants).

Braddock down (Cornwall), where the Parliamentarians were defeated by the Royalists, 1643.

Bridgend (Glamor.), a town on the Ogmore, has woollen manufactures and large iron works in the immediate vicinity. Here the elections for the county are held.

Bridport (Dorset) (7,800), a borough on the Bride; has a good harbour, and a brisk trade; with manufactures of sail-cloth, shoes, thread, lines, and nets.

* Here was signed the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, 1800.

Brixham, on Torbay (Dev.), where William Prince of Orange landed, 1688.

Burgh-on-Sands, a village (Cum.) on the Eden, where Edward I. died, 1307, on his way to attack the Scots.

Burnham Thorpe, near Lynn Regis (Norf.), the birthplace of Lord Nelson, 1767.

Bushmills, on the small river Bush (Antrim), with an excellent distillery.

Calne, 5,315 (Wilts.), a neat town, has some flax and paper mills.

Carbery Hill, where Mary Queen of Scots was defeated by her nobles (Edinburgh), 1567.

Carisbrooke Castle, built by the lord of the Isle of Wight, near Newport, soon after the Conquest; where Charles I. was imprisoned for 10 months, 1647.

Carron, in Stirling, is a good seat of the iron trade.

Carstairs, a town a few miles from Glasgow, with manufactures of chimney pots. Many sand quarries are worked here.

Castlebellingham (Louth), with a brewery.

Castleford (York), situated at the junction of the Aire and Calder, the seat of the Yorkshire potteries and glass bottle trade; is near the centre of the West York Coal District.

Chalgrove Field, 14 miles S.E. of Oxford city, where a battle was fought in the civil war, 1643, in which John Hampden was slain.

Cheddar, a town (Som.), where the celebrated "Cheddar cheese" is made.

Chelsea (Mid-sex.), on the Thames, with a fine hospital for invalided soldiers, has splendid gardens.

Chertsey (Surrey), where Caesar crossed the Thames.

Cleckheaton (6,583) (York), has worsted and woollen factories.

Chippenham, 1,387 (Wilts), is a great seat of the cheese trade; stands on the Avon. It was taken by the Danes, 880, being then the residence of the kings of Wessex.

Chudleigh (Devon), nearly destroyed by fire in 1807, but is now an important place; is situated in an agricultural district, where much trade is carried on, and is famous for cider orchards.

Cinque Ports, consisted of 5 ports, "chartered in the time of Edward the Confessor," viz.: Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings. They were formed into a separate jurisdiction by the Conqueror, under a warden. To these Winchelsea and Rye were added afterwards. These towns were bound to provide a certain number of vessels for the protection of the coast for 15 days.

Glentari, a rising suburb of Dublin, where the Danes were defeated, 1015, by Brian Boromha, king of Ireland.

Coatbridge, about 10 miles E. from Glasgow (Lan.), has great smelting furnaces and brick making.

Cooper's Hill, (Sur.), of poetical fame, where the new Indian Engineering College has been built.

Creetown, a small port (Kirkc.), has granite quarries of which the new Liverpool docks were constructed.

Crief (Perth), with manufactures of cotton, woollen, and linen, and worsted stuffs, is in the midst of delightful scenery.

Cropredy Bridge (Oxf.), the scene of an indecisive battle, 1644.

Culloden, a moor about five miles from Inverness, the scene of the final overthrow of the adherents of the Stuarts, 1746. It is now a railway station, though nothing but a small village.

Corfè Castle (Dors.), where Edward, the martyr, was murdered, 979.

Dangan Castle* (Meath), where Wellington was born, 1769.

Daventry (4,051) (Northam.), has manufactures of shoes and silk stockings. It is a considerable agricultural centre in the W. of the county.

Deddington (Oxford), one of the four polling districts of the county, is an improving town, near the borders of Northampton.

Denton (Lane) (5,117), has hat-making and cotton spinning rather extensively.

Driffield (5,000) (York), manufactures linseed cake, &c.

Drumclog, a village on the borders of Ayr and Lanarkshire, where the Covenanters defeated Graham of Claverhouse, 1679.

Dulwich (Sur.), stands directly S. of London, near Forest Hill, with mineral springs, and a richly-endowed college.

Duncannon Fort, on the S. of Wexford, commands Waterford Harbour. Here James II. set sail after the battle of the Boyne, 1690.

Easingwold (York.), an ancient town in the N. Riding; has several medicinal springs.

Eastbourne (Sus.), a fashionable watering-place, rising in public estimation.

Edgecote, see Banbury.

Edgehill (War.) was the scene of the first battle in the civil war, 1642, in which, though indecisive, 5,000 men were slain.

Elderslie, a village two miles from Paisley, where Sir W. Wallace, the Scotch patriot, was born.

Elstow, near Bedford, the birth-place of John Bunyan, who wrote the best allegory in any language.

* The weight of evidence goes to prove he was born in Dublin.

Epworth, a village (Lincoln), the birth-place of John Wesley.

Evesham (5,000) (Wor.) where Prince Edward (Edward I.) defeated and slew De Montfort, Earl of Leicester, 1265.

Fishguard, on the coast of Pembroke, where a French detachment landed, 1797; but they were soon made prisoners.

Flodden Field, a village (Northumberland), 13 miles S.W. of Berwick, where James IV. of Scotland was defeated and slain, 1513, by the English under the Earl of Surrey.

Follhammerum, a village on Valentia Island (Kerry), the terminus of the Atlantic cable.

Fort Augustus, a small village, no longer a fortress, standing near the middle of the Caledonian canal.

Fort William is a small town of about 1000 inhabitants, on Loch Eil, near the S. entrance to the Caledonian canal. It is no longer a fortress.

Fotheringay Castle (Northam.), where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned and beheaded, 1536; it no longer exists.

Glencoe, with Alpine scenery (Arg.), where the clan of MacDonald was atrociously massacred, 1692, owing to the inveterate hatred of the Master of Stair.

Gorey, a town (Wex.), with good trade in agricultural produce: here was a battle, 1798, in which the king's troops were defeated.

Gretna-Green, a village (Dumfries), a station on the Caledonian railway; well known until lately for its irregular marriages, which were annulled by an Act of Parliament, 1856.

Hackney, a village, 2 miles N. of London, where Howard the philanthropist (who died at Kerson) was born, 1726.

Halesworth (Suff.), is employed in agriculture, spinning and weaving yarn from hemp.

Harnden Hill, opposite Holy Island (Dur.), where Edward III. defeated the Scots, 1333, and placed Edward Baliol on the throne.

Halstead, 7,000 (Essex), on the Colne, 18 miles from Chelmsford, with manufactures of silks, satins, velvets, and straw plait.

Haslingden, 7,698 (Lanc.), has much mining and quarrying.

Hayle (Corn.), exports copper.

Hedgeley Moor, in Northumberland, where the Lancastrians were defeated, 1464.

Heckmondwike, 8,300 (York), makes blankets and heavy woollens.

Heytesbury (Wilts), is engaged in cloth making.

Heywood, 21,248 (Lanc.), is chiefly engaged in the cotton manufacture.

Hexham (5,331) (Northum.), with remains of a cathedral: a battle was fought here, 1464, in which the Yorkists were victorious.

Hitchin (1,630) (Herts), in a pleasant valley, in an agricultural district, and in the neighbourhood of several fine old mansions: straw-plait manufactures are carried on.

Homildon Hill, *see* Wooler.

Horsham (7,747) (Sus.), so named from Horsa, the Saxon prince.

Huntley (3,750) (Aber.), has granite quarries.

Hurst Castle, on the Solent, where Charles I. was imprisoned, 1648, has a good fowl market and excellent quarries.

Hyde (Ches.), 13,000, is seven miles from Manchester: owes its rise chiefly to the cotton manufacture, together with iron, coal, and print works, in which the inhabitants are actively employed.

Ichester (Som.), the birth-place of Roger Bacon.

Ilkeston (Derby) (9,662) 12 miles from Derby. Population is principally employed in the silk, lace, and hosiery, and in the iron and coal trades.

Inverlochy, on the Lochy (Inver.), near Fort William, where the Covenanters were defeated by Montrose, 1645.

Ironville (Derby) forms, with *Oadnor* and *Park*, a rich and prosperous mining district.

Ironbridge (Salop), has trade in coal and iron.

Kew (Sur.) is noted for its botanical gardens.

Kilmallock (Lim.), where there are very extensive ruins. Here several skirmishes occurred in 1641-2, and here the Fenians attacked the police, 1867.

Killicrankie, a pass about 2 miles long, of exquisite beauty (Perth), through the Grampians, where Graham of Claverhouse, the leader of the Highlanders, fell, 1689, fighting against the army of William III. The railway now runs through this pass.

Kilcolman, an old castle (Cork), where the poet Spencer resided.

Kilsyth (Stirling), where Montrose defeated the Covenanters, 1645.

Kingsbridge (Dev.), on an inlet of the English Channel, remarkable for the salubrity of its climate. It is in a rich agricultural district, with some trade in malt and leather. It produces a liquor called *white-ale*, not found elsewhere.

Kington (Here.) has manufactures of coarse woollens.

Kington (Rad.), where Owen Glendower defeated and made prisoner Sir Edmund Mortimer.

Kirriemuir, 4,000, a town (Forfar), where black finens are extensively made.

Largs, on the coast of Ayr, where Haco of Norway was defeated, 1263.

Landsdown, near Bath (Som.), where an indecisive battle was fought in 1643.

Langholm (Dumfries), a town on the Esk, has two woollen factories, looms for woollen, plaid, and other fabrics, some dye-houses, two branch banks, and some libraries.

Langside, near Glasgow (Ren.), where Mary Queen of Scots was defeated by Murray, 1568.

Langport (1,000) (Som.) (*Parret*), has river-carrying trade of considerable importance.

Leatherhead (*Mole*), an important village between Epsom and Dorking.

Leighton-Buzzard (4,700) (Beds.), on the Grand Junction Canal, is engaged in straw-plait and lace-making.

Linton (Som.), a watering-place.

Lisbellaw (Ferm.), with manufactures of woollens and tweeds.

Lisdoonvarna, a village in Clare, with excellent spas.

Lucan, on the Liffey (Dublin), is a small old town, noted for its chalybeate springs.

Lutterworth (Leic.), associated with Wycliffe, and the parish of which he afterwards became rector, 1374.

Lymington (2,474) (Hants), where the timber of the New Forest is chiefly shipped. It is a good watering-place.

Machynlleth, an ancient town (Montg.), where Owen Glendower held a parliament, 1402.

Malmesbury (Wilts), once had a mitred abbot.

Market-Harborough (Leices.), a town on the Welland, with manufactures of shoes, hose, etc.

Marston-Moor, 9 miles S. W. of York city, where Cromwell defeated the royalists under Prince Rupert, 1644.

Melrose, on the Tweed (7,000), remarkable for the ruins of its ancient abbey.

Melton-Mowbray (Leic.), the centre of a great hunting country, and where much Stilton cheese is made; also pork pies.

Middleton, 5 miles from Manchester; has a grammar-school, and cotton and silk factories.

Middleton (Cork), has an onion fair like that of Birmingham.

Monk-Wearmouth (Dur.), on the Wear, the birth-place of the Venerable Bede.

Mortimer's Cross (Here.), near Leominster; here was a battle in 1461, which fixed Edward IV. on the throne, and in commemoration of which a pedestal is erected on the spot.

Morley (9,607) (Yorkshire), is engaged in the woollen manufacture, and also in mining.

Moreton-in-Marsh (Glouces.), on the borders of the four counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, and Oxford, has linen manufactures and local trade.

Naseby, 12 miles N. of Northampton, where the forces of Charles I. were utterly overthrown, 1645, and his artillery and private papers taken by the Parliamentarians.

Neville's Cross (Dur.), where David II., King of Scotland, was defeated by Queen Philippa, Queen of Edward III., and brought a prisoner to London, 1346.

Newark (Notts.), where King John died, and where Charles I. was given up by the Scots to the English army, 1646.

Newbridge—(i.) in Kildare, has a barrack, near which is the Curragh Camp; (ii.), a village of Wicklow, near which are copper and sulphur mines.

Newbury (in Berks), here two indecisive battles were fought, 1643-4.

Newcastle (county Down,) has mineral springs.

Newport (Shrop.), on the Strine, with numerous mines of iron and coal, possesses a covered general market and corn exchange, with public offices.

Newport (Mayo), a small sea-port on Clew bay.

Newtownbutler (Ferm.), where the adherents of James II. were signally defeated by the Enniskilleners, 1689.

Nore—(i.) a naval station, and admirable anchoring place, off Sheerness, where a mutiny broke out, 1797; (ii.) a river in the county Kilkenny, already described.

Northallerton, 5,000 (York), where the "Battle of the Standard" between England and Scotland was fought, 1138.

Newton Abbott (12,137) (Dev.), has cheese and butter trade.

Ormskirk (Lanc.), is a rising town, with cotton and silk factories, and coal trade; gingerbread is made.

Ossett (9,000) (York), has trade in coal, cotton, &c.

Otterburn (Northu.), where Hotspur defeated Earl Douglas, 1388. This battle was immortalized in the famous ballad of "Chevy Chase."

Penrhyn, 3,679 (Cornw.), in the midst of orchards, which are so numerous as to resemble a forest; has trade in artificial manures.

Peterloo, near Manchester, where a Reform meeting was dispersed by the cavalry and 500 people wounded, 1819.

Peters Fields (6,103), near Manchester, where the "Blanket Meeting" was held, 1817, every man bringing a blanket to encamp in the fields in the intended insurrectionary movement.

Pevensey Bay (Sus.), where William the Conqueror landed, 1066.

Philiphaugh, a village near Selkirk, where Montrose was defeated by the Covenanters, 1645.

Portaferry, a small town (Down), whence many of the leaders of the insurgents of 1798 escaped to France.

Pinkie (Edinb.) Here the Scots were defeated in 1547.

Pontefract, 5,372 (York), has extensive liquorice plantations. It is famed for its castle. Here Richard II. was murdered, 1400.

Portland (Dorset), a great convict depot, exports building and tomb stones. Off this town Admiral Blake defeated the Dutch, 1652.

Portsoy (Banff), a seaport, with a good stirring trade in corn, salt-fish, flax, and woollen stuffs.

Powick-Bridge (Oxf.), where the first cavalry skirmish occurred (a month before Edgehill), in the civil war, 1642.

Pudsey (14,000) (York), is much engaged in the woollen trade.

Pwllheli, 3,040, (Carn.), is a small port with active trade.

Rathmines (Dub.), where Colonel Jones, the Parliamentary commander, defeated the Duke of Ormond, 1649.

Redruth (10,000), a good market town in Cornwall with tin and copper mines in the neighbourhood.

Rhuddlan (Flint), where the "Statute of Wales" was passed, 1284.

Radcliffe Bridge (11,446) (Lanc.), has cotton and coal trade.

Richmond (4,443), is a borough in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, for which it is a polling-place.

Ross (5,000), on a rock on E. bank of the Wye (Here.), has been made famous by Pope's "Man of Ross," John Kyrle, whose house is still here, and whose benevolence and public spirit the poet so justly admired.

Roundaway Down (in Wilts), where the Royalists were victorious over the Parliamentarians in a skirmish 1643.

Royston (Herts), has a building which was once the residence of James I.

Runnymede, an isle in the Thames (Berks), where the barons compelled King John to sign *Magna Charta*, 1215.

Rye House (Herts), near Ware, the scene of a plot, 1683.

Rye (Sus.), 3,864, one of the Cinque Ports (once a walled town).

Rowton Heath (near Chester), where the Irish contingent in favour of Charles I. was defeated by the Parliamentarians, 1645.

Seaham (9,000) (Dur.), has shipping and coal mining.

St. Bees, near the headland of same name (Cum.), with a theological college largely attended.

Saintfield (in Down), where a skirmish took place between the United Irishmen and the king's troops in 1798.

Sandringham (Norf.), the shooting-seat of the Prince of Wales.

Sandhurst (Berks), a royal military college for the line.

Sedgemoor (Som.), where the Duke of Monmouth was defeated, 1685, by the forces of James II.

Shensham (Worc.), on the Severn, the birth-place of Samuel Butler.

Shepton Mallet (4,000) Somerset, where the famed "Cheddar" cheese is obtained.

Scone, near Perth, where the Kings of Scotland were crowned.
 Sherborne (5,545) (Dor.), has silk and glove making.

Sherwood Forest (Notts), the scene of Robin Hood's exploits.

Shorncliffe, one of the four military camps, the others being
 Aldershot, Curragh, and Colchester.

Shotts (Lanark), has extensive iron and coal trade, large furnaces,
 etc. The district around is well farmed.

Sittingbourne (6,150) (Kent). Bricks, cement, and paper are
 largely manufactured.

Solebay (Suf.), where an indecisive but sanguinary action took
 place between the English fleet under the Duke of York and the
 Dutch under Opdam, 1665.

Solway Moss (Cum.), where the English defeated the Scots, 1542.

Southwold Bay, off Southwold (Suf.), where the Duke of York
 and Lord Sandwich fought a sanguinary battle with the Dutch fleet
 under De Ruyter, 1672.

Stamford Bridge (*Derwent, York*), Harold defeated Tostig, 1066.

Stilton, a village (Hunts), at which travellers got some cheese from
 Leicestershire to which they gave the name of "Stilton," though it
 was never made there.

Stoke (Notts.), near Newark, where Henry VII. defeated the
 impostor Simnel.

Stourport (10,000), at the junction of the Stour and Severn, has
 good local trade in coal, grain, and timber.

Strathpeffer, near Dingwall, is now celebrated for its mineral
 waters.

Stratton (Corn.), where the Royal forces were victorious, 1643.

Swanlinbar, in county Cavan, with mineral waters.

Thame (Ox.), is the place where John Hampden died from a
 wound he received at Chalgrove field, 1643.

Tilbury Fort (Esx.), (*Thames*), nearly opposite Gravesend, where
 Queen Elizabeth reviewed the troops on the approach of the Spanish
 Armada, 1588.

Tippermuir (Perth), Montrose defeated the Covenanters, 1644.

Torbay (Dev.), a fine sheltered harbour, where the forces of
 William, Prince of Orange landed, 1688.

Towton (York), where 40,000 Lancastrians were slain, 1461.

Tramore (Waterford), a watering-place, with a splendid strand.

Tring (Herts), has manufactures of silk and straw plait.

Twickenham (Midsex.), on the Thames, where Pope resided.

Vinegar Hill (Wex.), near Enniscorthy, where the Irish insurgents were utterly defeated by Lord Lake, 1798.

Wantage, 3,000 (Berks), an ancient town; was the birth-place of Alfred the Great.

Warminster (Wilts), situated at the western side of Salisbury plain; corn trade is carried on; also matting and hair-cloth weaving.

Weighton, a town at the foot of the Wolds (York.), has one of the largest sheep fairs.

Westbury (Wilts.), has gloves, cloth, and iron works.

Wetherby, on the Wharfe (York.), has a magnificent cattle and corn market, great trade in manures, and agricultural implements.

West Calder (Edinb.) is an important rising town, with factories which produce much paraffin oil.

Westminster (see London). In the reign of Edward I. the famous "Statutes of Westminster" were passed. Treaties were concluded here at the following dates:—1259 between England and France; 1654 and 1674, both with the Dutch; and 1870 which guaranteed the integrity of Belgium.

Willenhall (Staff.), where locks, keys, and other iron-works are executed and sent to all parts of England.

Winchelsea (Sus.), a cinque port, is a town of importance.

Wirksworth, in the midst of the mining district of Derbyshire, has lead mines, hat, and hose making.

Wooler (North.), on the Till, in the vicinity of which were fought the battles of Homildon Hill, 1402, Flodden Field, 1513, and Hedgeley Moor, 1464.

Workington, in Cumberland, with great exports of coal to Ireland and a good salmon fishery. Mary Queen of Scots landed here after the battle of Langside.

Worsted, a village in Norfolk, gives its name to well known cloths, made of wool first made here.

Worthing (7,400), on the coast of Sussex, is a watering-place.

Wroughton, near Bristol (Som.), the birth-place of John Locke.

Wroxeter (*Severn*) a village (Salop) where there are remains of an ancient Roman city.

Yeovil (8,000) (Som.) (*Yeo*), where gloves, leather-dressing, etc., are carried on. There are also some woollen factories. Here Captain Speke, the discoverer of the source of the Nile, accidentally shot himself.

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